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JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

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THE GERMAN WAR.

THE news of the week again presents an unbroken series of Austrian defeats and Prussian successes. The headquarters of the King of Prussia at last accounts had been established at Brünn, and the Prussian cavalry, which had advanced by way of Iglau, had reached Znaim, a point southwest of Brünn and distant only fifty miles from Vienna. Equally active and equally successful in the West, the Prussians under General MANTEUFFEL had inflicted a sanguinary defeat on the Federal army near Aschaffenburg, about ten miles east of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and marched to occupy that city, whence the Diet had retired to Augsburg, in Bavaria. These important successes, uninterrupted by a single disaster, had filled South Germany with such a dread of the Prussians and their terrible needle-gun, that it was doubtful whether the victors would encounter anywhere a stubborn resistance. The morale of the people seemed to be broken. They were overwhelmed with amazement and terror at the sudden collapse of the military power of their great ally, whom their tardy and half-hearted support had not been powerful enough to save from the disasters in Bohemia.

The ample details of the great battle of Sadowna, or Königgrätz as the Prussians have named their victory, which come to us from English and Continental papers, fully confirm our previous views of the completeness of the disaster to the Austrian army, and show it to have been one of the most decisive battles ever fought. It were useless, at present, to dwell at greater length on the details of the battle, or to attempt an extended analysis of the causes of the Austrian defeat. Events have succeeded each other on those historic fields with such unexpected and surprising rapidity that even now the battle of Königgrätz appears to recede into the historic past; and all eyes are strained forward to catch a glimpse of that fiercer and greater struggle around Vienna of which we may soon receive intelligence.

From the battlefield of Königgrätz the Austrian army retreated—according to some accounts, in good order, according to others, in precipitate disorder—by way of Brünn and Olmütz, closely pursued by the Prussians. The First army, under command of Prince FREDERIC CHARLES, took the direction of Brünn; the Second, under command of the Crown Prince, went by way of Olmütz, while the army of the Elbe took the more direct route by way of Iglau and Znaim. The fortress of Königgrätz was at the same time invested, and negotiations for its surrender were opened with the commandant. These were not successful; but the Prussians probably were in no hurry to reduce a fortress which had entirely lost its importance as a military point, and contented themselves with leaving a force to watch it, while they occupied Prague and pressed the pursuit of the retreating Austrians. Prague was occupied on Sunday, July 8, by eight thousand Prussians under General MULBE. The Burgomaster of the city had previously issued a proclamation urging the inhabitants to be calm and to meet the

Prussians in a friendly spirit. The Prussian General, in taking possession, also issued a proclamation, requesting those of the inhabitants who had left to return, and assuring them that, although the army would be subsisted in the country, private property would be respected.

On the 11th of July, the Prussian headquarters were at Zwickau, and here the troops were allowed a day for rest, this having been rendered necessary by a heavy rain which had set in, and by the uninterrupted marching and severe fighting to which the army had been subjected. On the 12th, headquarters were removed to Zernahora, a short distance above Brünn, which latter city was occupied on the following day, the King of Prussia establishing his headquarters there. This movement brought the First Prussian army within sixty miles of the Austrian capital. The advance of the army of the Elbe arrived the same day at Znaim.

Of the movements of the Austrian army we have very meagre accounts. BENEDEK appears to have conducted his retreat with admirable skill and judgment. A strong rear guard protected the broken regiments from immediate pursuit. Cavalry and artillery were posted at all available points along the roads, and all necessary precautions were taken to prevent the Prussians from breaking in on their lines by cross roads. For miles, says an eye witness of the retreat, the roadsides were lined with weary soldiers, dressing their wounds or cooling their feet. On every side were wagons, guns, cavalry of all kinds, Tyrolese, Jägers, Hungarians, Croats and Italians; while the country people, gathered at the cross roads, watched the endless stream, as it poured along, with looks of sorrow and dismay. On the 5th, two days after the fight, the Austrians passed through Leitomischel, and efforts at reorganization were then made with partial success. The retreat was continued to Olmütz, where the shattered regiments were reformed, and the army was allowed to rest. Numerous reinforcements were sent forward from Vienna and other parts of the Empire to the army of the North, which in spite of all its losses still numbered over 200,000 effective men, well supplied with artillery and still unbroken in spirit. It occupied a position between Olmütz and Brünn; but nothing was known of the plan of operations decided on by the Austrian generals—the question being whether the retreat should be continued to Vienna, or whether the army should be held about Olmütz to threaten the Prussian flank and communications, in case siege should be laid to the Austrian capital.

As the Prussian advance on the 13th had reached points within three days' march of Vienna, they were probably before that city in force on the 17th or 18th. The Austrian capital has been strongly fortified, and put into condition to endure a long siege. But it would seem that the Viennese lack the fervid patriotism that should distinguish the citizens of a country in danger of subversion, and have entreated their Emperor not to defend the city. FRANCIS JOSEPH, it is said, at once removed the apprehensions of his timid subjects by giving the assurance that Vienna should be treated as an open city, and added that he should limit his military operations to a defence of the line of the Danube. Should he be able to carry out this plan, the struggle would take place at Florisdorf, a village two or three miles north of Vienna, where a very strong entrenched camp has been formed as a *tête-de-pont*. But it may be that the Austrians will cross the Danube at points further up, and in that case Vienna itself must either be ex-

posed to the horrors and hardships of a siege, or be at once surrendered. It may be that the Emperor, for the sake of sparing his beautiful capital, will put in execution his plan of retiring to Pesth with his government; but we doubt whether he will dare risk the loss of prestige which such an abandonment would involve. If all be true that has been reported concerning the earthworks and other fortifications that have been erected about Vienna within the last three months, that city should be able to withstand as long and severe a siege as that which has made Richmond famous. Before the Prussians could have reached the Danube, a large portion of the southern army from Venetia must have been assembled in Vienna; and with fresh forces, flushed with victory, and burning to avenge the defeat of their companions, the Emperor should be able to hold out many months against his royal adversary. But it has been suggested that the state of discouragement into which the Austrians have been thrown by the unexpected defeat of BENEDEK may deter the Emperor from risking a battle so near his capital. He may prefer to try the effect of negotiations; but as this course would be still more humiliating than even the abandonment of his capital, for the sake of defending it more effectively elsewhere, we are inclined to think he will not attempt to negotiate at first.

An event occurred in Germany on the 14th that rendered the situation of Vienna still more perilous than it had been. The Bavarian army had been defeated on the 11th, near Kissingen, by the Prussians under General MANTEUFFEL. The Bavarians fought with their accustomed bravery, but were compelled to give way before the Prussians, who succeeded in forcing their way across the Saale, near Hausen. This repulse might have been of little account but for the more serious disaster which occurred three days afterward to the Federal army at Aschaffenburg, near Frankfurt-on-the-Main. At this place a sanguinary conflict took place on the 14th, in which the Prussians were entirely successful. The village of Aschaffenburg was set on fire, and the victors marched directly on Frankfurt. As the Federals had already evacuated that city, it was probably immediately occupied by the Prussians. The Diet had removed to Augsburg. This important victory places Southern Germany at the feet of Prussia. It is scarcely probable that the fragmentary and ill-assorted Federal army will venture to make another stand against the victors of so many fields. The Bavarian army is brave, well-disciplined, and well officered; but the long delay of the Government in coming to a determination to fight, together with the great success of the Prussians in Bohemia and Germany, have seriously lowered its morale, and lessened its confidence in itself and in its officers. It would, doubtless, make a brave and obstinate fight, but the chances of success in any conflict now would be on the side of the Prussians. At last accounts the Bavarians were concentrating at Schweinfurt, in readiness to give battle.

There is no account of fighting elsewhere in Germany. In most of the Middle States preparations were making, in response to a call from Prussia, to take the necessary steps for the election of deputies to a German Parliament. This sagacious war-measure of Count BISMARCK is having a decided effect on the sentiment of the people.

There is little to record concerning military operations in Italy. The cession of Venetia to France produced great popular discontent among the Italians,

and VICTOR EMANUEL was compelled, not only by his own sense of honor, but by the clamors of his people, to disregard the warning of France against another invasion of the territory defended by the Quadrilateral. Nor was Prussia silent. She reminded the Italian Cabinet that an armistice on the basis of the cession of Venetia was inadmissible; and the Italian Government, in its reply, is said to have announced its resolution to continue offensive operations against the Austrian Empire, without relaxation, in conformity with the engagements mutually entered into by Prussia and Italy, until both these Powers shall have obtained from Austria satisfactory terms for the conclusion of peace. In pursuance of this resolution, General CIALDINI, at the head of an army of more than 100,000 men, with 200 guns, crossed the Mincio on the 8th, and marched upon Rovigo, a town situated on the Adige, directly south of Padua. The Austrians abandoned Rovigo on the 10th, having previously blown up the fortifications of the town, the *île-de-pont* on the Adige, and burned the bridges over the river. The town was occupied on the 13th by CIALDINI. On the 15th he took possession of Padua and Vicenza. These successes indicate the entire abandonment of Venetia by the Austrians, who had been withdrawn to reinforce the Army of the North, and to garrison Vienna. This movement was planned by CIALDINI and adopted against the opposition of General LA MARMORA, who, in consequence, resigned his position.

Further skirmishing in the mountains is reported. On the 11th inst., the flying columns of the Italian National Guard had an engagement with the Austrians at La Prese, on the Stelvio, which lasted the whole day. The advantage was with the Italians, who took seventy-five prisoners. On the next day they again repulsed the Austrians and took nearly one hundred prisoners.

It remains to be seen what the Emperor of France had to say to this open disregard of his wishes. He had dispatched a fleet to Venice, bearing a Commissioner who was to take charge of the ceded territory in the name of France; and it was rumored that he had warned Italy not to invade Venetia, as it was under the protection of the French flag. It would be a strange spectacle for the world if NAPOLEON and FRANCIS JOSEPH should become allies against VICTOR EMANUEL. This embarrassing complication of affairs has delayed the contemplated visit of Prince NAPOLEON to Italy. It may result in dragging France into the war, and perhaps Russia also, whose troops are concentrating rapidly on the borders of Silesia.

We reprint this week from the London *Times* a letter from its correspondent with the Prussian army, giving a graphic and what seems to us a fair and truthful picture of the battle of Sadowa. This correspondent is a man of professional military education, which may account for the fact that his letters are altogether the most satisfactory which have yet been written from the seat of war. We should be glad to publish also Mr. RUSSELL's letters from the Austrian headquarters, but they are too long to be given entire, and they cannot well be abridged. Moreover, they do not materially assist the reader who has studied the letters we do publish in forming a clear idea of the great battle.

SOLDIERS disabled by wounds or disease, who have been honorably discharged from the Volunteer service of the United States, and who desire a home in the National Asylum, are requested to make application previous to September 1, with a statement of the circumstances of their enlistment, services, disability, and discharge, to Major-General EDWARD W. HINKS, Governor of the United States Military Asylum, whose office is temporarily in Boston, Mass. And persons having knowledge of meritorious disabled soldiers being supported in any almshouse or other institution, as public paupers, are requested to give information of the fact to the Governor of the Asylum, in order that immediate measures may be adopted for the removal and relief of such indigent disabled soldiers. No asylum has yet been located, but immediate steps will be taken to secure relief and assistance for proper subjects.

Major A. M. JACKSON, 10th U. S. colored artillery (heavy), will report at Headquarters Department of Louisiana for duty as permanent Officer of the Day, and will take charge and supervision of the different guards connected with department headquarters.

THE ARMY.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts in relation to regiments, or detachments of regiments, and all items of Army information of general interest.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 49, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated July 21, 1866, directs officers of the Quartermaster's Department who have resigned, or who have been mustered out, or are otherwise out of service, to forward to the Quartermaster-General's office, in Washington, all books, records and papers pertaining to their duty in the Quartermaster's Department, excepting their duplicate or retained vouchers and returns, and the papers necessary to the support thereof. The books and records are the property of the United States. At places where there is an officer of the Quartermaster's Department on duty, the books, records and papers referred to will be turned over to such officer, for transportation to the Quartermaster-General, consigned to Brevet Colonel J. C. McFERRAN, Quartermaster U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. At places where there is no officer of the Quartermaster's Department on duty, the books, etc., will be carefully and securely packed, and forwarded by express, consigned as above. In both cases, the transportation and accruing charges will be paid by the consignee, upon the usual bills of lading or express company's receipts. Officers who may hereafter leave the service, will pursue the course indicated above in reference to their papers and books.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL A. BAIRD, commanding Department of Louisiana, has issued the following order:

The 1st regiment U. S. infantry, having been directed to report for duty to the department commander, this regiment, together with battery K, 1st U. S. artillery, and any detachments of men who may be on duty at Jackson Barracks, or within the limits of the adjacent hospital grounds, will constitute the Post of Jackson Barracks, to be commanded by the senior officer present.

The command organized and known as the Post of New Orleans, being no longer required for the transaction of public business, is hereby discontinued. The books, papers and unfinished business will be transferred to these headquarters. The officers and enlisted men now on duty at the post headquarters are hereby relieved, and will rejoin their proper commands without delay. Troops now reporting to the Headquarters Post of New Orleans, will hereafter report direct to these Headquarters.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES R. WOODS, commanding Department of the South, on the 14th issued the following order:

Threats having been made by Mr. J. M. MIDDLETON, living near Station No. 13, Gulf Railroad, Bryan county, Georgia, that if the bodies of the United States soldiers (about eight hundred in number) interred on his plantation are not at once removed by the Government, he will have them taken up and pitched into the river; it is ordered, that if Mr. MIDDLETON attempts to carry out his threat, or in any way desecrates or causes to be desecrated the graves of the United States soldiers buried on his plantation, the commanding officer Post of Savannah will cause him to be arrested and confined at Fort Pulaski, Ga., until the orders of the PRESIDENT of the United States can be obtained in his case.

THE PRESIDENT, on the 14th inst., approved a joint resolution of Congress, to authorize him to place at the disposal, without charge, of the city authorities of Portland, Maine, such clothing, condemned or ordered sold, and such surplus camp and garrison equipage, bedding, and hospital furniture, on hand, as can be spared by the Army, for the use of families rendered homeless and destitute by the recent conflagration; and making it the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to deliver these articles at Portland, and to take a receipt for the same from the Mayor of the said city, and to receive and properly dispose of the same when no longer needed.

SATISFACTORY evidence having been adduced that LOUIS RANSOM, who claims to have been elected sheriff of the Parish of St. Charles, La., comes within the thirteenth class of exceptions enumerated in the PRESIDENT's proclamation of amnesty, Brevet Major-General A. BAIRD has ordered that he be prohibited from exercising any of the functions of that office until all the evidence and papers in the case shall be submitted to the PRESIDENT, and his orders thereon be received. But this order shall in no wise affect any judicial proceeding instituted in the Courts of the State for the purpose of determining the title to the office in question.

THE following is the text of the order of Major-General SHERIDAN relative to re-organization of Confederate companies, etc:

First: Notification is hereby given, for the information of all concerned, that no monument intended to commemorate the late Rebellion will be permitted to be erected within the limits of the Military Division of the Gulf.

Second: All re-organizations of Confederate companies, batteries, regiments, brigades or divisions within the limits of this Division, for whatsoever purposes, are hereby dissolved, and the maintenance of such organizations, either in a public or private manner, is prohibited.

Third: Department commanders will be held strictly responsible for the faithful execution of this order.

MAJOR-GENERAL SICKLES, commanding the Military De-

partment of the Carolinas, has issued an order, establishing very strict quarantine regulations on the coast of North and South Carolina. Examining and quarantine stations are established at Charleston, Georgetown and Hilton Head, South Carolina, and at Hatteras Inlet, Newbern, Beaufort, Morehead City, Wilmington and Smithville, North Carolina. This is to be a strict military quarantine, and no fees are to be allowed for services performed in execution of the order establishing it.

HON. J. M. BRODHEAD, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, recently rendered the following decision: When a soldier on his return from desertion or absence without leave is sentenced to make good the time of his illegal absence, he will be paid at the rates that obtained while he was absent, and he will not be allowed the benefits of any law changing those rates until he shall have satisfied the sentence or served a time equal to that which elapsed between his desertion and the passage of the law.

MAJOR-GENERAL ORD, commanding Department of the Ohio, on the 17th inst., ordered the 4th Independent company Veteran Reserves, at Springfield, Ill., to proceed under the command of the senior officer of the company, and take post at Fort Mackinaw, Mich., via Detroit. On arriving at Detroit the company commander will march his men to Fort Wayne, and will himself report to headquarters of the department for transportation. The Military Districts of Illinois and Wisconsin are discontinued from and after the 31st of this month.

PURSUANT to instructions from headquarters Military Division of the Gulf, the office of Provost Marshal Parish of Orleans has been abolished, and the duties of that office will hereafter be performed by the Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Louisiana. All public property pertaining to the office of Provost Marshal of the Parish will be turned over to the proper Staff Departments; the books and records, and all unfinished business will be transferred to headquarters.

A CIRCULAR letter has been published, calling the first annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held in Cincinnati, on the 10th of November, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the Society, and transacting other important business. This organization is of a purely social and benevolent character. General RAWLINS, of Washington, is President, and Colonel DAYTON, of St. Louis, Secretary.

THE Secretary of War has been authorized and directed to furnish to discharged soldiers of the U. S. who have been disabled in the service, as well as to those not yet discharged, transportation to and from their homes and the place where they may be required to go to obtain artificial limbs for them, under authority of law.

THE cholera which broke out among the members of the Seventeenth U. S. infantry, stationed at Hart's Island, New York Harbor, is on the decrease. Those of the regiment who have not been attacked by the disease have been transferred to David's Island.

THE post at Fort Snelling, Minn., in so far as relates to its use as a rendezvous for returning troops, has been discontinued and broken up.

THE recruits formerly at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, have been transferred to Fort Trumbull, Conn., where they will be encamped.

THE following is a list of the staff of Major-General G. H. Thomas, commanding Military division of the Tennessee, Headquarters Nashville, Tenn: Brevet Brigadier-General W. D. Whipple, Major and A. A. G. U. S. A., Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff; Captain George W. Howard, U. S. V., Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Major J. P. Willard, U. S. Volunteers, First Lieutenant Seventeenth U. S. infantry, A. D. C.; Brevet Major S. C. Kellogg, U. S. Volunteers, Second Lieutenant Eighteenth U. S. infantry, A. D. C.; Brevet Colonel A. Von Schrader, Major and A. A. G. U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Major-General J. L. Donaldson, U. S. Volunteers, Colonel and Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Major E. B. Kirk, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. Volunteers, Staff Quartermaster, in addition to his duties as Quartermaster at the Depot of Nashville; Brevet Major-General R. W. Johnson, U. S. Volunteers, Major Fourth U. S. cavalry, Acting Judge-Advocate and Provost-Marshal-General; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Hough, Captain Nineteenth infantry U. S. A., Chief Commissary of Musters.

BREVET Brigadier-General Rusing, Inspector of the Quartermaster's Department, left Washington last week for a general inspection of the depots and posts on the Plains and throughout the Department of the Pacific. His trip is with a view to reduction in the Department, and will embrace Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Montana, California, Oregon, and Washington. He will be absent several months.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

THE bills reviving the grade of General in the Army and creating that of Admiral in the Navy, have become laws, and the PRESIDENT has nominated Lieutenant-General GRANT and Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT for promotion to the positions thus created. The two Houses of Congress have referred their disagreements on the Army bill to a Committee of Conference, and there is some prospect that they may reach a conclusion in season to enable Congress to perfect some bill before their adjournment, on Saturday, the 28th, the day fixed upon by both Houses. The Senate has defeated the House bill equalizing bounties; but has adopted the amendments the House made in the bill to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers of the Navy. The first amendment was to strike out the proviso limiting the number of rear-admirals, and inserting in lieu of it a proviso that nothing in the act shall preclude the promotion of officers for bravery, high qualifications, or distinguished conduct. The amendment was agreed to. Also amendments increasing the number of officers to 20 lieutenant-commanders, 50 masters, and 75 ensigns; providing that Volunteer officers attached to vessels at sea or in foreign stations may be appointed to the Regular Navy, and striking out a sentence that Volunteer officers shall hold their positions until their places can be supplied by graduates from the Naval Academy.

A bill introduced by Mr. POMEROY, to credit sea service to the officers of the Navy who have served during the war to suppress the Rebellion, who may have resigned prior to said Rebellion, has been referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. It provides that all officers who may have resigned previous to the war, and who at its commencement entered the service in the same capacity as that in which they have previously served, and who have faithfully performed their respective duties, and are at present in the service, be credited with the amount of sea service due them at the time of such resignation. Provided, that such officers shall have had no knowledge of the said Rebellion at the time of their resignation. And provided further, that all allowance of pay on account of such sea-service be computed from the passage of this act.

A bill introduced by Mr. GRIMES to reorganize the Navy Department has been referred to the same committee. The bill fixes the offices and salaries as follows: Assistant Secretary, \$5,000; chief clerk, 3,000; chief clerks of Bureaus, \$2,200; clerks of class five, \$2,000; messengers, \$1,200; assistant messengers, \$900; laborers, \$740. There shall be in the office of the Secretary one chief clerk, eight clerks of class five, four of class four, five of class three, and two of class one. In the Bureau of Yards and Docks there shall be one civil engineer, at \$2,500, and one draughtsman, at \$1,800 per annum; also one chief clerk, one clerk of class four, two of class three, two of class two, and one of class one. In the Bureau of Navigation there shall be one chief clerk, one of class four and one of class two. In the Bureau of Equipments and Recruiting there shall be one chief clerk, one of class four, two of class three, two of class two, and three of class one. In the Bureau of Ordnance there shall be one draughtsman, one chief clerk, one clerk of class four, two of class three, and two of class two. In the Bureau of Construction there shall be one draughtsman, one chief clerk, one of class four, two of class three, two of class two, and one of class one. In the Bureau of Steam Engineering there shall be one chief clerk, one of class four and one of class three. In the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing there shall be one chief clerk, one of class four, three of class three, five of class two, and two of class one.

The civil appropriation bill, being under consideration, amendments were adopted, appropriating \$40,000 to provide for the survey of the Isthmus of Darien, under the direction of the War Department, for the construction of a ship canal, in accordance with the report of the Superintendent of the Observatory; appropriating \$1,500,000 for the repair of the levees on the Mississippi; and directing that the property taken from the Rebel privateer *Florida* shall be sold under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and the proceeds thereof distributed as other prize money is distributed according to law. The value of the property taken from the *Florida*, it may be added, was \$14,000.

The Senate agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendment to the bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans. It does not alter the provisions of the Senate's amendments. It secures to the widow of a deceased soldier, though she has married again, her pension up to the date of her subsequent marriage. It provides that arrears of pension, in default of succession of any of the relatives mentioned in the several pension acts, shall go to the executor or administrator.

The House has passed joint resolutions requesting the Secretary of War to transfer from the War Department to the Executive of the several States, for safe keeping, the Rebel flags captured by Volunteer regiments

during the late war, sending to each State the colors captured by the regiments of such State. Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the House bill to prevent officers of the Navy from being deprived of their regular promotion on account of wounds received in battle, with amendments which have been agreed to, and the bill passed. The first section provides that the provision of section four of the act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the United States Navy," approved July 16, 1862, requiring that no officer in the Naval service shall be promoted to a higher grade upon the active list until he has been examined by a Board of Naval Surgeons and pronounced physically qualified to perform all the duties at sea, shall not be construed to apply to and exclude from the promotion to which he would be otherwise regularly entitled any officer in whose case such Medical Board shall report that his physical disqualification was occasioned by wounds received in the line of his duty, and that such wounds do not incapacitate him from other duties in the grade to which he shall be promoted.

Mr. HOTCHKISS, from the Committee of Claims, has reported a bill authorizing the payment of the rewards offered by the President and War Department for the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS and the assassins of President LINCOLN. It was read twice and postponed. It divides the money as follows: For the capture of BOOTH and HAROLD, it gives to L. C. BAKER \$17,500; E. J. CONGER, \$17,500; LUTHER B. BAKER, \$5,000; JAMES R. O'BRIEN, \$2,000; Lieutenant EDWARD P. DOHERTY, late Sixteenth New York cavalry, \$2,500; Sergeant CORBET, and each sergeant, corporal and private of the party that captured BOOTH, \$1,000, and other sums. For the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS it gives to Lieutenant-Colonel PATCHARD \$10,000; each of the captains, \$727 60; each of the lieutenants \$555 88; each of the first sergeants \$250 15; each sergeant \$208 45; each corporal \$187 61; each private \$166 76. The following sums are allowed for the capture of PAYNE: To Major H. W. SMITH, \$1,000; RICHARD C. MORGAN, ELY DEVOR, C. H. ROSCH, THOMAS CAMPBELL, W. M. MERMENKISCH, JOHN H. KIMBALL, and P. M. CLARK, \$500 each; and SUSAN JACKSON and MARY ANN GRIFFITH, \$250 each. For the capture of ATZEROTH, to Major ARKMAN, \$10,000; C. W. GRINNELL, \$5,000; JAS. PRESADAM, \$3,000; CHRISTOPHER ROSS, DAVID W. BANKER, ALBERT BENDER, SAMUEL J. WILLIAMS, GEORGE W. YOUNG, and JAMES LONGACRE, \$1,166 66.

The Senate amendments to the House joint resolution amendatory of the joint resolution of June 15, 1866, respecting bounties to colored soldiers, and pensions, bounty and allowances to their heirs, has been concurred in. The Senate bills granting pensions to NANCY A. STOCKS, WILLIAM CROSSWELL, ABRAHAM LANSING, DRURY A. LAYMAN, JOHN PYLO and W. B. KELLY have been passed. The Committee on Invalid Pensions have reported a bill granting pensions to DANIEL LUCAS, CHARLES M. POTT, QUINCY A. MAY, and MARIAN M. BUXTON, widow of a late Ensign in the United States Navy, which have been passed.

The Senate joint resolutions for the relief of Sergeant MILTON MCKINNON, and for the benefit of the Illinois Soldiers' College and Military Academy have passed. Mr. BINGHAM, from the Conference Committee on the House joint resolution for the relief of certain officers of the Army, has made a report, which has been agreed to. He explained that the effect of the report was that in every case where a commissioned officer actually entered on his duty, but by reason of being killed in battle, captured by the enemy, or other cause was not actually mustered into the service, the Pay Department shall allow but the full pay and emolument of his rank from the time he entered on duty.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

PRISON LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS. By Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John J. Craven, M. D. New York: Carleton, publisher.

FOUR YEARS IN THE SADDLE. By Colonel Harry Gilmer, New York: Harper & Brothers.

A NARRATIVE OF ANDERSONVILLE—(drawn from the evidence elicited on the trial of Henry Wirz, the Jailor). By Ambrose Spencer. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE GLORY AND SHAME OF ENGLAND. By C. Edwards Lester. 2 vols. Bartram & Lester, publishers, 118 Broadway.

LIFE OF BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M. D., LL. D., LATE PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY, ETC., YALE COLLEGE. By George P. Fisher, Professor in Yale College. 2 vols. Charles Scribner & Co., New York.

HISTORY OF JULIUS CÆSAR. By Emperor Napoleon III. Vol. II. New York: Harper & Brothers.

HOMES WITHOUT HANDS (being a description of the habitations of animals, classed according to their principle of

construction). By Rev. J. G. Wood, M. A. F. L. S. Harper & Brothers.

HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION—Part First, to the close of the Peninsular Campaign of 1862. Alfred H. Guernsey and Henry M. Alden. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE MONADNOCK AT SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF COMMODORE RODGERS AND LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER BUNCE.

U. S. S. VANDERBILT.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 28, 1866.

SIR:—I have the honor to announce the safe arrival of the *Vanderbilt* and *Monadnock* at the Navy Yard, Mare Island.

The *Monadnock* found no weather in her voyage from Philadelphia to this place which seemed to touch the limit of her sea-going capacity.

In a gale off Point Conception, on the coast of California, two successive waves rose which interposed between my eye and the mast-head light of the *Monadnock*. Upon inquiry I found that the light was elevated seventy-five feet above the water, my own eye being about twenty feet above the sea-level.

In the sea, according to the testimony of her officers, she was very easy.

While it blew hardest, and the sea was the most violent, she twice parted her tiller-ropes in quick succession. Thus, without use of her rudder, she hove to with the double screw propellers, lying dry and comfortably in the storm. The tiller is too short, throwing an unusual strain upon the ropes. The remedy of replacing it with a longer tiller can be easily applied.

The engines have performed as satisfactorily as the hull, and have arrived in complete order.

The *Monadnock* has not been towed, nor while at sea, during the entire voyage, has she received any assistance whatever.

The success of the voyage amply vindicates the judgment of the Department in undertaking it, and the hopes of the most sanguine of "Monitor" people are fulfilled in this crucial experiment.

With much respect, I remain your obedient servant,
JOHN RODGERS, Commodore.

To the Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

DATED UNITED STATES STEAMER VANDERBILT,
SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 28, 1866.

SIR: Upon the conclusion of my services with the *Monadnock*, I feel it not only a pleasure but a duty to recommend her commanding officer, Lieutenant-Commander FRANCIS M. BUNCE, that he receive the meed of his services, which they justly deserve, and such as shall incite others to earn the favorable notice of the Department. Lieutenant-Commander BUNCE volunteered to make the untried experiment of bringing a monitor from the North Atlantic to the North Pacific. Many naval critics pronounced the attempt more than unwise. To its successful accomplishment he brought a reputation for dash and gallantry, skill as a seaman and expertness in navigation. He brought natural firmness of character, united with the utmost good temper. He brought a mind well studied in the theories of his profession, with skill in its practical duties. So many good qualities seldom met in a single officer.

Admiral MENDEZ NUNEZ received promotion for bringing the iron-clad *Numanzia* from Spain to the South Pacific. I do not think the service of Lieutenant-Commander BUNCE, in bringing the *Monadnock* from the United States on the Atlantic to California, less deserving. With much respect, I remain your obedient servant,

JOHN RODGERS, Commodore.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MONADNOCK, third rate,
SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 24, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, during the recent passage of this ship from Philadelphia to this port, she has run by log 15,385 knots, the greatest distance logged in twenty-four hours being 195 and 6-10 knots, the least 19 knots. Her average speed has been 6 and 32-100 knots per hour. The engines have been run about sixty revolutions per minute, that being the point judged to be most economical, and in wear and tear of the machinery not a single piece of the spare machinery has been used, and the engines are now all in good working order. They have been fully able to perform all work demanded of them. This vessel is a most excellent sea boat, and has received no damage from any weather we have encountered. Experience has proved the great value of the additions made in Philadelphia. Without the turret flangers and break-water, we should have often had water over the turrets. The pilot houses have stood well and answered their purpose admirably. The turret coats have excluded all water. No one of the additions could have been spared without materially injuring the efficiency of the ship or endangering her safety. The addition of a mast and yards at Saint Thomas has enabled her to carry sail when the wind would permit sufficient to increase the speed one and five-tenths knots per hour, and to very much relieve the labor of the engines. The mast, as secured, can be got rid of in a few minutes, and re-shipped without injury. It occupies no space between decks, and the decks are not weakened by any hole. It stands firmly, and any required amount of sail can be carried with safety. In her present condition she is as perfectly safe and trustworthy a vessel for cruising to or in any part of the world as a vessel can be, relying on steam alone for its motive power, and twice as safe as most steamers, for she has two independent parts; engines either of which are sufficient to keep the ship under control in any weather, and to propel her in ordinary condition of wind and sea five knots per hour. At sea she has never needed or received assistance of any kind whatever from other vessels, and therefore I regard her, or any vessel of her class, as thoroughly competent, independent cruisers. She is now ready for action in every part of her detail and equipment, and with new blow and feed pipes to the boiler, to replace those nearly worn out, is ready for a cruise anywhere. The duration of her cruising, independently, being

only limited by the quantity of coal she can carry, and this quantity can be greatly augmented by alterations suggested, which increase the space available for coal. Many of the residents of the ports at which we have stopped and officers of nearly all the principal naval powers of the world have visited the ship. The objects which have received the most attention and have seemed to excite the most interest of these visits, apart from the ship itself, have been the XX in navy guns, with the means of working them, and the main engines, which have been much admired for their compactness. The ship has been very healthy and the cruise very fortunate. There have been no serious accidents, no cases of dangerous illness, no deaths. Magnetic observations have been made and the ship swung by compass corrections at every point where it was possible to do so. I enclose the report of the Professor of Mathematics, HARKNESS, a report of Passed Assistant Surgeon ZENGER and a report of Acting Chief Engineer ZIEGLER.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

FRANCIS M. BUNCE,

Lieutenant-Commander Commanding.

To JOHN RODGERS, U. S. N., commanding Special Squadron U. S. Flagship *Vanderbilt*.

THE BATTLE OF SADOWA.

(Correspondence of the London Times.)

HORITZ, July 3, 11 P. M.

On Monday, the 2d of July, Prince FRÉDÉRIC CHARLES halted with the First Army at Kommenitz, in order to allow the Crown Prince time to come up to Miletin, a town five miles east of the village of Kommenitz, and to get information of the movements of the Austrians. That afternoon he sent out two officers to reconnoitre beyond Horitz; both fell in with Austrian troops and had to fight and ride hard to bring their information home safely. Major von UNGER, who went in the direction of Koniggratz, escorted by a few dragoons, came upon a large force of Austrian cavalry and Jagers before he got to the little river Bistritz, over which the road from Horitz to Koniggratz crosses, about half way between those two towns. A squadron of cavalry made an immediate dash to catch him, and he and his dragoons had to ride for their lives; the Austrians pursued, and those best mounted came up to the Prussians, but not in sufficient numbers to stop them, and after a running skirmish, in which von UNGER received a lance thrust in the side which carried away most of his coat, but hardly touched the skin, the reconnoitring party safely gained the outposts of their own army. More on the Prussian right the other reconnoitring officer also found the Austrians in force, and was obliged to retire rapidly. From the reports of these officers, and from other information, Prince FRÉDÉRIC CHARLES determined to attack, so last night he issued orders for the immediate advance of his own army beyond Horitz, and sent Lieutenant von NORMAND with a letter to the Crown Prince, asking him to push forward in the morning from Miletin and attack the right flank of the Austrians, while he himself engaged them in front. There was some fear that the Austrian cavalry patrols and detachments which were prowling about would intercept the aide-de-camp and stop the letter, but von NORMAND succeeded in avoiding them, and got safely to the Crown Prince's headquarters at 1 o'clock this morning, and rejoined Prince FRÉDÉRIC CHARLES at 4, to report the success of his mission, and to bring to the leader of the First Army an assurance of the cooperation of the Second. Had this aide-de-camp been taken prisoner or killed on his way to Miletin, his loss would have probably influenced the whole campaign, for on that letter depended in a great measure the issue of to-day's battle.

Long before midnight the troops were all in motion, and at half-past 1 in the morning the general staff left Kommenitz. The moon occasionally shone out brightly, but was generally hidden behind clouds, and then could be distinctly seen the decaying bivouac fires in the places which had been occupied by the troops along the road. These fires looked like large will-o'-the-wisps, as their flames flickered about in the wind, and stretched for many a mile, for there are 150,000 soldiers with the First Army alone, and the bivouacs of so great a force spread over a wide extent of country. Day gradually began to dawn, but with the first symptoms of sunrise a drizzling rain came on, which lasted until late in the afternoon. The wind increased and blew coldly upon the soldiers, for they were short of both sleep and food.

At daybreak, the troops had taken up their positions to attack the Austrians. The main body of the army was at Milowitz, a village on the road from Horitz to Koniggratz; the Seventh division under General FRANKY, was at Cesekwitz on the left, and the Fourth and Fifth divisions at the villages of Bristau and Psauch on the right, while General von BITTERFIELD, with the Eighth and part of the Seventh Corps d'Armee was sent to the town of Neubidsaw, on the extreme right, ten miles from Milowitz. About 4 o'clock the army began to advance, and marched slowly up the gentle hill which leads from Milowitz to the village of Dub, five miles nearer Koniggratz. The corn lay heavy and tangled from the rain upon the ground; the skirmishers rushed through it nimbly, but the battalion which followed behind in crowded columns toiled heavily through the down-beaten crops, and the artillery horses had to strain hard on their traces to get the wheels of the gun-carriages through the sticky soil. At 6 the whole army was close up to Dub, but it was not allowed to go upon the summit of the slope, for the ridge on which Dub stands had hidden all its motions, and the Austrians could see nothing of the troops collected behind the crest, and perhaps thought that no Prussians were near them, except ordinary advanced posts, for the cavalry vedettes which had been pushed forward thus far over night, remained on the top of the ridge, as if nothing were going on behind them.

From the top of the slight elevation on which the village of Dub stands, the ground slopes gently down to the river Bistritz, which the road crosses at the village of Sadowa, a mile and a quarter from Dub. From Sadowa the ground again rises beyond the Bistritz, and to the little village of Lissa, conspicuous by its church tower standing at the top of the gentle hill, a mile and a half from Sadowa. A person standing this morning on the top of the ridge saw Sa-

dowa below him, built of wooden cottages, surrounded by orchards, and could distinguish among its houses several watermills, but these were not at work, for all the inhabitants of the village had been sent away, and a white coat here and there among the cottages was not a peasant's blouse, but was the uniform of an Austrian soldier; three-quarters of a mile down the Bistritz, a big red brick house, with a high brick chimney near it, looked like a manufactory, and some large wooden buildings alongside it were unmistakably warehouses; close to these a few wooden cottages, probably meant for the workmen employed at the manufactory, completed the village of Dohelnitz. A little more than a mile still further down the Bistritz stood the village of Mokrowens, like most Bohemian country villages, built of pine-wood cottages, encircled in orchard trees. The chateau of Dohalicha stands midway between Dohelnitz and Mokrowens, as a knoll overhanging the river. Behind Dohelnitz, and between that village and the highroad which runs through Sadowa, there lies a large, thick wood; many of the trees had been cut down about 10 feet above the ground, and the cut-down branches had been twisted together between the standing trunks of the trees which were nearest to the river to make an entrance into the wood from the front extremely difficult. On the open slope between Dohelnitz and Dohalicha, along the ground there seemed to run a dark dotted line of stumpy bushes, but the telescope showed that these were guns, and that this battery alone contained 12 pieces. Looking to the left, up the course of the Bistritz, the ground was open between the orchards of Sadowa and the trees which grow round Benatek, a little village about two miles above Sadowa, which marked the right of the Austrian position, except where, midway between these villages, a broad belt of fir-wood runs for three-quarters of a mile. Above and beyond these villages and woods in the course of the river, the spire of Lissa was seen, below it a few houses, gardens, and patches of fir-wood, and a little to the left, rather down the hill, were seen the cottages of the hamlet of Cislawa. The air was thick and hazy, the rain came down steadily, and the wind blew bitterly cold, while the infantry and artillery were waiting behind the brow of the hill near Dub.

At 7 o'clock Prince FRÉDÉRIC CHARLES pushed forward his cavalry and horse artillery. They moved down the slope toward the Bistritz at a gentle trot, slipping about on the greasy ground, but keeping most beautiful lines; the lance flags of the Uhlans, wet with the rain, flapping heavily against the staves. At the bottom of the hill the trumpets sounded, and in making their movements to gain the bridge, the squadrons began wheeling and hovering about the side of the river, as if they courted the fire of the enemy. Then the Austrian guns opened upon them from a battery placed in a field near the village at which the main road crosses the Bistritz, and the battle of Sadowa began.

The first shot was fired about half-past seven. The Prussian horse artillery, close down to the river, replied to the Austrian guns, but neither side fired heavily, and for half an hour the cannonade consisted of but little more than single shots. At a quarter before eight the King of Prussia arrived on the field, and very soon after the horse artillery were re-enforced by other field batteries, and the Prussian gunners began firing their shells quickly into the Austrian position. But as soon as the Prussian fire actively commenced Austrian guns seemed to appear, as if by magic, in every point of the position; from every road, from every village, from the orchard of Mokrowens, on the Prussian right, to the orchard of Benatek, on their left, came flashes of fire and whizzing rifle shells, which, bursting with a sharp crack, sent their splinters rattling among the guns, gunners, carriages and horses, often killing a man or horse, sometimes dismounting a gun, but always ploughing up the earth and scattering mud in the men's faces. But the Austrians did not confine themselves to firing on the artillery; they threw their shells up the slope opposite to them toward Dub, and one shell came slap into a squadron of Uhlans, who were close beside the King; burying itself with a heavy thud in the ground, it blew up columns of mud some 20 feet in the air, and, bursting a moment after, reduced the squadron by four files.

As soon as the cannonade in front became serious, the guns of the Seventh division began to bombard the village of Benatek, on the Austrian right. The Austrians returned shot for shot, and neither side either gained or lost ground. On the centre, too, the battle was very even; the Prussians pushed battery after battery into the action, and kept up a tremendous fire on the Austrian guns, but these returned it, and sometimes with interest, for the Austrian artillery officers knew their ground, and every shell fell true; many officers and men fell, and many horses were killed or wounded. More Krakenstragars were sent down to the batteries, and always returned carrying on stretchers men whose wounds had been hastily bound up under fire, but who seemed to be too much stunned to suffer much from pain.

Gradually the Prussian cannonade appeared to get stronger, and the Austrian batteries between Dohelnitz and Dohalicha retired up the hill, but the guns at Mokrowens still stood fast, and the Prussians had not yet crossed the Bistritz; but many guns were now turned on Mokrowens, and at ten o'clock the battery there was also obliged to retire a little.

While this cannonade had been going on, some of the infantry had been moved down toward the river, where they took shelter from the fire under a convenient undulation of ground. The Eighth division came down on the left-hand side of the causeway, and, under the cover of the rising in the ground, formed its columns for the attack on the village of Sadowa; while the Third and Fourth divisions, on the right-hand side of the road, prepared to storm Dohelnitz and Mokrowens. But a little before their preparations were complete, the village of Benatek, on the Austrians' right, caught fire, and the Seventh division made a dash to secure it, but the Austrians were not driven out by the flames, and here for the first time in the battle was there hand to hand fighting. The Twenty-seventh regiment led the attack, and rushed into orchards of the village, the burning houses separating the combatants; they poured volley after volley at each other through the flames; but the Prussians found means to get round the

burning houses, and, taking the defenders in reverse, forced them to retire with the loss of many prisoners.

It was 10 o'clock when Prince FRÉDÉRIC CHARLES sent General STUNNAPF to order the attack on Sadowa, Dohelnitz, and Mokrowens. The columns advanced, covered by skirmishers, and reached the river bank without much loss, but from there they had to fight every inch of their way. The Austrian infantry held the bridges and villages in force, and fired fast upon them as they approached. The Prussians could advance but slowly along the narrow ways and against the defences of the houses, and the volleys sweeping through the ranks, seemed to tear the soldiers down. The Prussians fired much more swiftly than their opponents, but they could not see to take their aim; the houses, trees, and smoke from the Austrian discharges shrouded the villages. Sheltered by this the Austrian Jagers fired blindly where they could tell by hearing that the attacking columns were, and the shots told tremendously on the Prussians in their close formations; but the latter improved their positions, although slowly, and by dint of sheer courage and perseverance, for they lost men at every yard of their advance, and in some places almost paved the way with wounded. Then, to help the infantry, the Prussian artillery turned its fire, regardless of the enemy's batteries, on the villages, and made tremendous havoc among the houses. Mokrowens and Dohelnitz both caught fire, and the shells fell quickly and with fearful effect among the defenders of the flaming hamlets; the Austrian guns also played upon the attacking infantry, but at this time these were sheltered from their fire by the houses and trees between.

In and around the village the fighting continued for nearly an hour; the Austrian infantry, who had been there, driven out by a rush of the Prussians, retired, but only a little way, up the slope into a line with their batteries. The wood above Sadowa was strongly held, and that between Sadowa and Benatek, teeming with riflemen, stood to bar the way of the Seventh division. But General FRANKY, who commands this division, was not to be easily stopped, and he sent his infantry at the wood, and turned his artillery on the Austrian batteries. The Seventh division began firing into the trees, but found they could not make any impression, for the defenders were concealed, and musketry fire was useless against them. Then FRANKY let them go, and they dashed in with the bayonet. The Austrians would not retire, but waited for the struggle, and in the wood above Benatek was fought out one of the fiercest combats which the war has seen. The Twenty-seventh Prussian regiment went in nearly 3,000 strong, with 90 officers, and came out on the further side with only two officers and between 300 and 400 men standing; all the rest were killed or wounded. The other regiments of the division also suffered much, but not in the same proportion; but the wood was carried. The Austrian line was now driven in on both flanks, but its commander formed a new line of battle a little higher up the hill, round Lissa, still holding the wood which lies above Sadowa.

Then the Prussian artillery was sent across the Bistritz, and began to fire on the new Austrian position. At the same time the smoke of General HERWARTH's advance was gradually seen moving toward the Austrian left; for he had at Nechanitz, a village about seven miles lower down the Bistritz than Sadowa, found a brigade of Saxon troops, with some Austrian cavalry, and was driving them toward the position at Lissa, himself following in such a direction that it appeared he would turn the Austrian left flank. But the Austrian commander seemed determined to hold his position, and heavy masses of infantry and cavalry could be seen on the upper part of the slope.

The Prussian infantry, which had taken the villages of Sadowa and Dohelnitz, was now sent against the wood, which, above these places, runs along the side of the Sadowa and Lissa road. They advanced against it, but did not at first make much impression, for, the Austrians being here again concealed, the fire of the needle-gun did not tell, and a whole battery placed at the far end of the wood, fired through the trees, and told on the Prussian ranks with awful effect. But the assailants fought on; at last broke down the obstacles at the entrance, and then dashed in. The fighting continued from tree to tree, and the Austrians made many a rush to recover the lost position of the wood, but in this close fighting their boyish troops went down like nine-pins before the strong men of the Eighth division; but when the defenders drew back a little, and their artillery played into the trees, the Prussians suffered fearfully, and about half-way up in the wood the fight became stationary.

At this time the Austrian artillery were making splendid practice, and about 1 o'clock the whole battle line of the Prussians could gain no more ground, and was obliged to fight hard to retain the position it had won. At one time it seemed as if it would be lost, for guns had been dismounted by the Austrian fire, and in the wooded ground the needle-gun had no fair field, and the infantry fight was very equal.

Then Prince FRÉDÉRIC CHARLES sent the Fifth and Sixth divisions forward. They laid down their helmets and knapsacks on the ground, and advanced to the river. The King was down near to Bistritz, and the troops cheered him loudly as they marched into battle. They went over the Sadowa bridge, disappeared into the wood, and soon the increased noise of musketry told they had begun to fight; but the Austrian gunners sent salvo after salvo among them, and they did not push the battle forward more than a few hundred yards, for they fell back themselves, and they could not reach the enemy. Not only did the fragments of the shells fly about among them, scattering death and awful gashes among the ranks, but the portions of the trees torn by the artillery fire, flew thickly about, huge, ragged splinters, that caused even more frightful wounds.

HERWARTH, too, seemed checked upon the right. The smoke of his musketry and artillery, which had hitherto been pushing forward steadily, stood still for a time. FRANKY's men, cut to pieces, could not be sent forward to attack the Sadowa wood, for they would have exposed themselves to be taken in rear by the artillery on the right of the Austrian line formed in front of Lissa. All the artillery was engaged except eight batteries, and these had to be retained in case of a reverse, for at one time the firing in the Sadowa wood, and of the Prussian artillery on the

slope, seemed almost as if drawing back toward the Bistritz. The First army was certainly checked in its advance, if not actually being pushed back. Then the Prussian commanders began to look anxiously to the left for the coming of the Crown Prince. Some Austrian guns near Lissa were seen to be firing toward the Prussian left, and it was hoped they might be directed against the advanced guard of the Second army, but at three o'clock there were no signs of Prussian columns advancing against Lissa. The generals became manifestly uneasy, and they drew the infantry out of the battle; cavalry was also formed up, so that it would be available either for the pursuit of the Austrians, or for retarding their pursuit, and General von Rhetz, himself, went off to look for the Second army. But he soon returned, and brought the intelligence that the Crown Prince was forming his attack on Lissa, and that the guns on the Austrian right had been firing against his troops. Then the First army took heart again. The Sadowa wood was carried, and the battery beyond it was stormed by the Jagars. At half-past three the Crown Prince's columns were seen moving across the slope against Lissa, for his artillery had silenced the Austrian guns, and HERWARTH was again pressing forward against the Austrian left. In a quarter of an hour the Crown Prince's infantry was engaged at Lissa, and their quick volleys of musketry, rapidly advancing, told that the Austrians were in full retreat. The First army pushed forward at once, the artillery limbered up, and galloped up the slope, coming into action on every opportunity to send its shells against the retreating battalions; the infantry, emerging from the woods, formed and pressed at the double. Prince FREDERIC CHARLES put himself at the head of his regiment, and dashed over the Sadowa bridge and up the road, followed by all light cavalry.

On gaining the top of the Lissa slopes the retreating battalions of the Austrians were seen running across a hollow in the ground which lies between Lissa and the village of Strosselitz, which lies about two miles further south. The Prussian artillery halted on the summit of the Lissa hill, and fired shells rapidly, which burst with terrible precision over the heads of the fugitives. The cavalry flew forward in pursuit, but the Prince, after leading a short way, had to go to superintend the general movement, for the Austrian batteries had taken post in the Strosselitz ridge, and were firing heavily against the pursuing Prussians. Then the cavalry got out of hand, and by small detachments rushed on the Austrian battalions, but these, though retreating fast, were not routed, and, in many instances, beat off the cavalry, who also suffered much from the Austrian artillery, for the shells burst repeatedly among the squadrons, and killed many men and horses. But the Austrian guns were driven off their ridge by the heavier fire of the more numerous Prussian batteries, and then the pursuit was renewed. Some of the retreating Austrians made for the fortress of Konniggratz, others for Pardubitz, and troops were sent in pursuit along both roads. The wounded, who were lying on the ground, shrieked with fear when they saw the cavalry galloping down toward them, but Prince FREDERIC CHARLES took care they should be avoided, and at one time checked the pursuit, in order to move his squadrons around, and not go through a patch of standing corn, where several wounded Austrians had taken refuge. These, when they saw the Lancers coming, thought they were going to be massacred, and cried piteously, waving white handkerchiefs as a sign of truce, but they had no cause to fear. Large numbers of prisoners were taken, for the pursuit was continued to the Elbe, and it was not till nine o'clock that all firing had ceased, but the main body of the army halted about seven. As the Princes returned, the battalions cheered them for their victory; but they left the pursuit of their enemies, and cheered of their own victorious troops to look after the hospital accommodations provided for the wounded. These lay in immense numbers in the field; the dead, too, lay thick, but all that they require will be done to-morrow. Every cottage in the neighborhood that has not been burnt, is full of wounded. Austrians and Prussians lie side by side, but the Krankenträger are still out, and all will not be collected till late to-morrow morning. Conspicuous in the hospitals, working diligently in their voluntary labor, are the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. This order of knighthood, renewed lately for the succor of the weak and suffering, has sent here a large hospital establishment, under the direction of Count THEODOR STOLBERG. From the voluntary contributions of the knights, hospitals are maintained in the nearest towns and in the field, all necessary hospital stores are carried by the order, and means of transport accompany the army, hospital nurses are provided, and by their aid many wounded are carefully attended who could not be looked after by the ordinary arrangements.

The battle of Sadowa has been a great victory for the Prussian army; the troops fought with the most determined courage; they stood for hours under a terrible fire, for there are supposed to have been nearly 1,500 guns in action, of which 750 were Prussians. The immediate cause of the victory was the Crown Prince's attack on the Austrian left flank, which turned the position, but the attack in front had a great effect on the issue, as, unless it had been steadily maintained, the Austrians might have repulsed the attack in flank.

It is the opinion of the Prussian generals that the Austrian retreat was most skilful, and that their artillery was excellently handled.

The number of troops engaged on the Prussian side was about 250,000. The Austrians are supposed to have had almost an equal number. No details have yet been received of the number of killed, wounded, or prisoners.

The bark *W. G. Anderson*, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will be sold. She has done good service since the Government purchased her on June 6th, having been attached to the blockading fleet off Texas and Florida, and during her stay there captured many prizes, the privateer *Beuregard* being among the number. The *Anderson* was employed as an ordnance vessel attached to the Gulf Squadron. She brought to New York on her last voyage a cargo of machinery taken from a Rebel navy yard in Georgia.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EDITOR does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

LIFE-SAVING ASSOCIATIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—There are at least two associations in the United States which have received encouragement from the General Government; one is called the "New York Benevolent Life-saving Association," or something to that effect; the other is called the "Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." The first is a comparatively new institution; the latter having been incorporated in 1791, when JOHN HANCOCK was Governor. I am not aware to what extent the New York Society has established means on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey for saving life, but would much like to know, through your journal, or otherwise, what has been done, and especially whether any money has been appropriated by Congress since the war broke out, and in aid of the benevolent objects for which the society was established. The Humane Society of Massachusetts, has some eighty stations on the coasts of the State, beginning with Ipswich and extending to the west end of Martha's Vineyard, and Cuttunk. Among these are nine mortar stations, namely, at Rockport, Cape Ann; Hull, inside of Point Allerton; Deer Island, inside of Shirley gut; Nausett harbor; Chatham; Cahoon's Hollow; Cape Cod; Nantucket; Martha's Vineyard, near Squibnocket Pond; Peaked-Hill bar, Cape Cod. Each has a hawser and lines for communicating with wrecks, by means of a life-car. Some of these cars are of metal called the "Francis's life-car"; others are "balsas," made of hoops covered with canvas. The only advantage of the metallic car is that mice cannot eat it; it has never been used by the Massachusetts Society, and is too heavy for handling when the shipwrecked men are benumbed. The "balsa" can be got off and on by means of a three-inch rope, or by a smaller line; whereas the other cannot well be used, except by first getting a hawser to the wreck. In the event of an emigrant ship coming near enough, Francis's car may be useful; but for ordinary wrecks, when there are only few persons to be saved, the surf heavy, and the time limited, the "balsa" will be found more effective. On the two memorable occasions when lives were saved by our mortar lines, the first shot in each case threw the line over the vessels. By this means a three-inch rope was got to the one on Peaked-Hill bar, a traveller was rigged on the line, and a boat was thus got off, when she could not have rowed off. In the other case, last Winter, the three-inch rope was got off to the vessel, and a chair or some temporary apparatus was rigged and hauled off, and on saving all hands, the Captain came last, and the small line getting foul, he was arrested half way on his perilous voyage, when a seaman named FREDERICK W. RAMSDALL hitched himself off by laying his breast on the rope, cut the foul line, and brought the Captain on shore. Considering that this feat was performed in Winter, over a dangerous surf, in a gale of wind, when the vessel was on the bottom among the breakers, and the rope by no means steady, the reward of the Humane Society—a silver medal—was a very inadequate return for the risk, but it was all the Society could give.

In the two cases alluded to no life-car like Francis's would have been of any use, but the "balsa" would have been better than the chair; but at the Nantucket Station there is no "balsa." By means of the small iron mortars at all the stations, except Deer Island, which are of the calibre of a 12-lb. shot, a 6-thread Manila line, balled up like spun yarn, can be thrown with tolerable accuracy 250 yards in a moderate breeze with about 20 deg. elevation and 4 ounces of powder; the small line is fastened to a tail of 1 1/2-inch rope, spliced into a sunken eye in a hollow shot. At Deer Island there is a brass "Manby" mortar, identical with those used by the "National Life-Boat Institution" of England; the calibre is about 5 inches. With this mortar a 6-thread Manila line can easily be thrown by a hollow shot weighing 17 lb., propelled by 6 ounces of powder, 220 fathoms, or 440 yards; and by putting in 8 or 10 ounces of powder, I doubt not the shot may be thrown 600 yards, provided the tail or the small line does not break.

In England, where numerous experiments have been tried by mortars and rockets in throwing lines, a much larger line is used—say the size of rattling stuff; but, so far as my experience goes, it is better to use smaller lines and less powder. When once the communication is established, larger lines can easily be got off, unless the crew are exhausted. There will be occasions when it may be expedient to use the 1 1/2-inch line; and sometimes this will be useful in hauling a boat through the surf, when she could not safely be rowed off, or even launched. The "Royal National Life-Boat Institution"—as I learn from its journal entitled the *Life-Boat*, dated July 2, 1866—has one hundred and sixty-eight life-boat establishments on the coasts of England, Scotland and Ireland. During 1865 it expended £23,248 sterling on its establishments, and contributed to save 714 persons. Since the formation of the society it has contributed to rewards for saving 15,840 persons at a cost of £22,400 in cash, beside 82 medals of gold, 762 of silver, and since its organization the expenditure has been £143,181. It has many mortars and rockets as auxiliaries to its life-boat establishments, or in addition to them.

The expense of an English life-boat and its equipment, transporting carriage, boat house, etc., averages £620, and it requires about £50 annually to keep the station in order.

The boats are from 30 to 40 feet long, and are very heavy, pulling 10 or 12 oars double banked, generally self-righting, and fitted to clear themselves of water; they also carry sails, and are generally located in harbors whence they can be towed to sea. They are splendid sea boats, and they are well manned by coast-guard or other regular crews. The Secretary, Richard Lewis, Esq., is a long-tried and most efficient agent, and the inspectors, Captain J. R. Ward and Captain D. Robertson, of the Royal Navy, are indefatigable in their work.

It is a question, however, whether the large and expensive machinery of the English institution is adapted to our

shores, where there are few harbors to start from, few tugs to assist, and few regular resident seamen to comprise the crews. We have to board the stranded ship from an exposed sand beach, generally, where a heavy surf breaks directly on the shore. In such places, a light surf boat, or even a dory, can get off when a heavy boat could not be moved.

Local prejudices exist to such an extent that on some parts of the coast the seamen will not use a long car, while on other parts they will not use any other. Seamen who have been brought up to launch a light five-handed boat, and to steer her with a long car, would not know what to do with an English life-boat. It is necessary, therefore, to adapt our means very often to the prejudices of the men who are to risk their lives in time of danger.

One of the pleasant duties of the English Society is to issue directions with illustrations of the mode of restoring suspended animation. Our Society follows in this track by issuing cards, of which I beg leave to hand you one for publication. It is to be hoped that the Government and people will see the necessity for establishing life-boats and mortars all over our exposed coasts, and on the lakes, where many lives are lost for want of these means.

R. B. FORBES.

TREATMENT OF DROWNED PERSONS.

- I. Send, with all speed, for medical aid, for articles of clothing, blankets, etc.
- II. Treat the patient on the spot, in the open air, exposing the face and chest freely to the breeze, except in too cold weather.
- III. Place the patient gently on the face (to allow any fluids to flow from the mouth).
- IV. Then raise the patient into a sitting posture, and endeavor to excite respiration—
 1. By snuff, hartshorn, etc., applied to the nostrils;
 2. By irritating the throat by a feather or the finger;
 3. By dashing hot and cold water alternately on the face and chest. If there be no success, lose no time, but—
 - V. Replace the patient on his face, his arms under his head, that the tongue may fall forward, and leave the entrance into the windpipe free, and that any fluids may flow out of the mouth, then—
 1. Turn the body gradually but completely on the side, and a little more, and then again on the face, alternately (to induce inspiration and expiration).
 2. When replaced, apply pressure along the back and ribs, and then remove it (to induce further expiration and inspiration), and proceed as before.
 3. Let these measures be repeated gently, deliberately, but efficiently and perseveringly sixteen times a minute only. Continuing these measures, rub all the limbs and the trunk upward with warm hands, making firm pressure energetically. Replace the wet clothes by such other covering, etc., as can be produced.

ORDNANCE SERGEANTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your edition of the 21st inst, your correspondent "Owyhee" calls attention to the poor pittance received by ordnance sergeants in comparison to their rank and the duties which are required to be performed by them. Now, sir, permit me to say that the rank of an ordnance sergeant has not yet been defined by law, and that the Army Regulations vary concerning it.

Ordnance sergeants are selected in conformity with the second section of the act of the 6th of April, 1832, "from the sergeants of the line of the Army who have faithfully served eight years—four in the grade of non-commissioned officer, not to exceed one to each military post," from the most meritorious sergeants in the regiment to which they belong, for their "fidelity," "sobriety," "qualifications as a clerk," and "their general fitness for the duties to be performed by an ordnance sergeant." We are told by the regulations "that the judicious selection of them is of no small importance to the interests of the service; and that while the law contemplates, in the appointment of these non-commissioned officers, the better preservation of the ordnance and ordnance stores in deposit in the several forts, there is the further motive of offering a reward to those faithful and well-tried sergeants who have long served their country, and of thus giving encouragement to the soldiers in the ranks to emulate them in conduct, and thereby secure substantial promotion. Colonels and captains cannot, therefore, be too particular in investigating the character of the candidates, and in giving their testimony as to their merits." On receiving his appointment from the Secretary of War, he becomes a warrant officer, and is the only enlisted man in the service who can receipt for or be accountable for public property of any description or a return; all other enlisted men are responsible to their officers, who in turn are accountable to the Treasury Department, and for which accountability they receive ten dollars a month additional pay. No such provision has ever been made in favor of ordnance sergeants. On the contrary, the sergeant who superintends a working party, under the direction of the ordnance sergeant, is made by the bill now before Congress, to receive \$32 per month, while the ordnance sergeant receives but \$25. The custom prevails in the Army of paying him five dollars more than his pay would be as a duty sergeant of infantry. This is not the law. Ordnance sergeants are not only selected from the duty and first sergeants of companies, but from the non-commissioned staff officers of regiments, and the law declares that "he shall receive five dollars per month in addition to his pay in the line," not in addition to the pay of a duty sergeant, but in addition to his pay in the line. The ordnance sergeant is therefore, by law, entitled to five dollars in addition to that which he receives at his appointment. He does not get it, however incredible as it may seem. By the act of the 6th of April, 1832, the pay of an ordnance sergeant was made to exceed that of all other non-commissioned officers then in the service. Then the pay of the cadet was \$10, and that of the ordnance sergeant \$13, and of the sergeant-major, \$9. The pay of the enlisted men of the Army has been increased five times since then, with the following result: that of the private has been increased 220 per cent.; that of the musician 186; of the corporal, 157; of the sergeant, 150; of the first-sergeant, 200; and of the sergeant-major, 188 per cent.; the ordnance sergeant has only advanced 92 1/4 per cent., this too, when his duties have increased fourfold; then he was paid in gold, now he is paid in paper; then he could buy a bushel of potatoes for his family (he is supposed to have one, though he draws but one ration) for 12 1/2 cents, but *nunc* imports. It is only necessary to ask, why may not the pay of an ordnance sergeant be declared and his rank defined, as well as that of every other grade? Congress never had a better opportunity to do so than the present.

Why not do it now? The ordnance sergeant has been overlooked, while others have been remembered; but why? Is it that he belongs to no corps, or regiment, that his commanding officers are continually changing, and there are none who care sufficiently for him to speak in his behalf? It does seem as if the "dropping" him from his company and regiment isolated him from his friends. Let the dark clouds still lower over him, and, perhaps, when a little darker, he will be thought of by the present Congress; but, as I said before, N'IMPORTE.

FORT WARREN, B. H., Mass., July 23, 1866.

RIGHTS OF REGULAR SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Might I ask through your columns, if the Regular soldiers are receiving their rights in the eyes of the public? I see your late columns filled up with promotions to the Regular Army of enlisted men from the Volunteer forces. I ask you, sir, if it is just and right that the Regular soldiers, who have served their country during war and peace, should be passed over, and men who served in the Army, as some have done, for six months during the late Rebellion, be promoted to a commission over their heads? I have served in the Regular and Volunteer forces, and, as far as I can judge, I see men in the Regular Army just as capable of holding a commission, or passing a board of examination, as I ever have done in the Volunteers. Why not show Regulars a little encouragement, and by so doing keep up the standard of the United States Army?

A LOVER OF RIGHTS.

JUNE 21, 1866.

[Our correspondent cannot read our Gazette very correctly, if he imagines that the majority of the recent appointments to lieutenantcies in the Regular Army are given to the enlisted men in the Volunteer force. He will find, on the contrary, that Colonels of Volunteers are made second lieutenants in the Regular Army. A board of officers is now in session for the examination of competent non-commissioned officers, and we therefore see no just cause for the above complaint.—Ed.]

THE "FARALLONES."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Can you give any good reason for changing the name of the *Massachusetts* to *Farallones*. This vessel was sold to the War Department in 1846, and was afterward transferred to the Navy, and for a long time retained the name she originally bore, and ranked as a third class steamer in the Navy Register. Her old friends thought she had gone the way of all ships, become food for worms several years ago, but it appears that she is still doing duty at Panama as a store ship, and has lately been reported as in good condition. It must not be forgotten that the *Massachusetts* was the first American propeller packet established between New York and England. She is also remarkable as being the only purchased ship that the Navy Department or the Government has retained about twenty years. She has cost less for repairs than any ship of her class during that time, and, her name ought never to have been changed.

THE FISHERIES.

THE Secretary of the Navy has received from Commander COOPER, U. S. Navy, commanding the United States steamer *Winoski*, a communication dated Pictou Island, N. S., July 18, 1866, in relation to the fishing question. Commander COOPER reports that, when about to leave Halifax, N. S., for a cruise to the eastward, he received a notice that Admiral Sir JAMES HOPE, of the British Navy, desired an interview. An interview between the officers was held, and the Admiral spoke freely in relation to the fishing question, and furnished Commander COOPER a copy of his "Additional Instructions" to officers charged with the enforcement of the fishing laws, which reads as follows:

Additional Instructions.—First. The Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island will issue licenses to the American fishing vessels for the present year.

Second. These licenses are interchangeable; that is, a license for one province is to be held good for all, though this may not be set forth in the license.

Third. The privileges conferred by the license are clearly stated in it, and are identical with those conferred on the American fishermen by the reciprocity treaty.

Fourth. The directions, therefore, for dealing with American fishermen for trespassing on the fishing grounds apply now to those only unprovided with licenses.

Fifth. The licenses will be issued for the several provinces as follows:

Canada.—By the stipendiary magistrate on board the provincial steamer *La Canadienne*, employed in cruising for the protection of the fisheries.

Prince Edward's Island.—By the collectors of the customs at the following ports, viz: Casumpeque, Mr. Forsythe; Richmond Bay, Mr. Beansto; Saurie, Mr. Leslie; Georgetown, Mr. Aitken; Charlottetown, Mr. Longworth.

Nova Scotia.—Yarmouth, Mr. Moberly; Halifax, Mr. Benney; North Sydney, Mr. Bown; Port Hood, Mr. Tremain; Port Mulgrave, Mr. Wallace; Pictou, Mr. McCulloch.

New Brunswick.—No arrangements have yet been communicated to me for the issue of licenses in New Brunswick, which is not yet material, the licenses being interchangeable and more conveniently procured elsewhere.

Sixth. The late period of the season at which this system of granting licenses has been arrived at will lead to many vessels having proceeded to the fishing grounds without having had the opportunity afforded of procuring them; you are, therefore, not to interfere with any vessels fishing within British waters without license prior to the 1st of August next, provided the masters sign an obligation to obtain a license on or before the day above named, and they are to be acquainted with the reason for which I have granted them this indulgence.

J. HOPE, Vice Admiral.

"DUNCAN," AT HALIFAX, July 4, 1866.

On entering the Gut of Canso, on the 8th instant, Com-

mander COOPER found nearly one hundred American fishing vessels there anchored. The *Winoski* anchored at Ship Harbor, and conferences relative to the license question were held with the masters of the different vessels. They were anxious for information, and are perfectly satisfied with the "Additional Instructions," copies of which were furnished them. Nearly all the masters of the vessels lying in the Gut of Canso have already procured their licenses.

Six British vessels-of-war passed through Canso on the morning of the 8th instant, bound to Quebec and the lakes. The *Winoski* expected to leave on the night of the 10th instant, for Pleasant Bay, Magdalen Island, where she would remain for two weeks, as the fishing fleet will remain in that vicinity until August.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

[General Orders No. 57.]

The following memorandum of orders and instructions, for the week ending July 14, 1866, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

(Signed) M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Colonel Alexander Bliss, leave of absence.—Leave of absence for thirty days, to date from the 10th instant, is hereby granted Colonel Alexander Bliss, Quartermaster's Department. S. O. No. 326, A. G. O., July 9, 1866.

Captain Stewart Barnes, muster out amendment.—So much of Special Orders No. 272, Paragraph 3, from this office, dated June 8, 1866, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States Captain Stewart Barnes, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, to take effect June 10, 1866, is hereby so amended as to take effect July 1, 1866. S. O. 326, A. G. O., July 9, 1866.

Brevet Colonel R. O. Tyler, assigned to duty. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Thomas relieved. Brevet Colonel R. O. Tyler, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., will report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General, Department of the Carolinas, to relieve Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Thomas, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., in his duties in that department.

Colonel Thomas to report to Commanding General Military Division of the Mississippi.—Colonel Thomas, upon being relieved, will report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General Military Division of the Mississippi for assignment to duty.

Captain Henry Inman, to report to Commanding General Military Division of the Mississippi.—Captain Henry Inman, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., will report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General Military Division of the Mississippi for assignment to duty. S. O. 327, A. G. O., July 10, 1866.

Brevet Major E. M. Camp, mustered out.—Under the provisions of General Orders No. 97, May 1, 1865, from this office, the services of Captain Erskine M. Camp (Brevet Major), Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, being no longer needed, he is hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect July 31, 1866. He will receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States. S. O. No. 327, A. G. O., July 10, 1866.

Officers of the Quartermaster's Department mustered out.—Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from this office, the services of the following named officers being no longer needed, they are hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States. They will receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: Assistant Quartermasters U. S. Volunteers—Captain Alexander Conn, Brevet Major; Captain E. C. Reichenbach, Brevet Major; Captain Henry Bowman, Brevet Major; Captain George Lockwood; Captain David J. Williamson. S. O. 334, A. G. O., July 13, 1866.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. July 21, 1866.

General Orders No. 60.

The following memorandum of Orders and Instructions for the week ending July 21, 1866, is published for the information of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

(Signed) M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Rendezvous for Returning Troops at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, broken up.—The post of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, in so far as relates to its use as a rendezvous for returning troops, will be discontinued and broken up immediately.

All temporary Government buildings, and other United States Quartermaster's property, erected and used thereat for rendezvous purposes, will be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department, for action under paragraph 2, General Orders No. 113, June 15, 1865, from this office. Property and funds belonging to the Subsistence, Ordnance, or other Supply Departments, will be turned over thereto.

All property and funds not belonging or chargeable to the regular Supply Departments of the Army, will be taken possession of by the chief mustering officer of the State, under such orders as he may deem proper, and inventories or lists thereof, in duplicate, forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army, for further orders.

Books, records, and papers relative to drafted men and deserters, will also be taken possession of by the chief mustering officer of the State.

Commissioned officers of the Regular Army and Volunteer staff officers will be reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders.

The chief mustering officer at St. Paul, Minnesota, will look to the prompt execution of this order. S. O. No. 330, A. G. O., July 16, 1866.

Brevet Brigadier-General W. L. James (mustered out).—Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from this office, the services of Brevet Brigadier-General William L. James, Colonel Quartermaster's Department, and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, being no longer needed, he is hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect July 31, 1866. He will receive no final payments until he shall

have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States. S. O. 352, A. G. O., July 21, 1866.

Captain Henry Bowman, Brevet Major (mustered out amended).—So much of Special Orders No. 334, paragraph 3, from this office, dated July 13, 1866, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States Captain Henry Bowman (Brevet Major), Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, is hereby so amended as to take effect August 15, 1866. S. O. 341, A. G. O. July 17, 1866.

Leave of absence is hereby granted to the following officers:

Brevet Brigadier-General S. L. Brown.—Brevet Brigadier-General S. L. Brown, Colonel Quartermaster's Department, for thirty days, to date from the 23d inst.

Captain George E. Alden (leave of absence).—Captain George E. Alden, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for twenty days. S. O. 341, A. G. O., July 17, 1866.

Brevet Brigadier-General H. L. Robinson (leave of absence).—Leave of absence for sixty days is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General H. L. Robinson, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers. S. O. 345, A. G. O., July 19, 1866.

Brevet Colonel C. B. Wagner.—Brevet Colonel Charles B. Wagner, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for fifteen days.

Military Storekeeper W. H. Gill (leave of absence).—Military Storekeeper W. H. Gill, Quartermaster's Department, for sixty days.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE JULY 13, 1866.

JULY 13.—The Superintendent-General Recruiting Service, New York City, will, on the completion of the assignment of recruits to the Second U. S. infantry, as directed in Paragraph 8, Special Orders No. 333, July 12, 1866, from this office, prepare detachments of convenient size of the recruits which may from time to time become disposable at the general recruiting depots, and will forward them successively, under proper charge, to the Eleventh U. S. infantry, serving in the Department of Virginia, until that regiment is filled to the maximum number authorized by regulations. Eight hundred and sixty-one recruits are required.

Assistant Surgeon George McC. Miller, U. S. A., will accompany the detachment of recruits ordered from Newport Barracks, Ky., to the Nineteenth U. S. infantry in the Department of Arkansas, by Special Orders No. 309, dated June 29, 1866, from this office. On completion of this duty he will resume his former duties.

JULY 14.—Leave of absence for twenty days, to date from the 20th instant, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Brigham, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A.

Second Lieutenant B. F. Ryer, Second U. S. artillery, will repair, without delay, to Lavenworth, Kansas, and report in person at the Headquarters Department of the Missouri for instructions.

JULY 16.—Captain J. J. Emerson, company H, Second battalion, Seventeenth U. S. infantry, will proceed, without delay, to join his company at Detroit Barracks, Michigan.

The extension of leave of absence granted Colonel O. L. Shepherd, Fifteenth U. S. infantry, in Special Orders No. 246, May 24, 1866, from this office, is further extended ninety days.

JULY 17.—Leave of absence for thirty days, to date from August 1st, is hereby granted First Lieutenant Deane Monahan, Third U. S. cavalry.

JULY 18.—Permission to delay joining his regiment until September 1, 1866, is hereby granted Brevet Colonel Thomas Duncan, Third U. S. cavalry.

Brevet Colonel E. Upton, Fifth U. S. artillery, will report in person to Brevet Colonel H. B. Clitz, Sixth U. S. infantry, President of the Board of Officers convened by Special Orders No. 264, June 5, 1866, from this office, on the 1st day of August next, or as soon thereafter as he shall be notified that the Board is ready to enter upon the trial of his tactics in the school of the battalion.

JULY 19.—Permission to delay joining his regiment for two months, from the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in General Orders No. 23, April 10, 1866, from this office, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier Alfred Sully, Major Eighth U. S. infantry.

Permission to delay reporting to the commanding officer, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for twenty days, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant J. L. Tull, Fifteenth U. S. infantry.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment until further orders, after his present leave of absence, is hereby granted Brevet Colonel W. L. Elliott, First U. S. cavalry.

So much of Paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 193, from this office, dated April 30, 1866, as directs Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. B. McKibbin, Fourteenth U. S. infantry, to proceed to join his regiment, is hereby revoked. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel McKibbin will, upon the expiration of three months delay granted him in said order, report to Brevet Brigadier-General Butterfield, New York City, for assignment to duty on General Recruiting Service.

UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1866.

SUB-Assistant F. W. DORR, having closed work for the season on Neuse River, N. C., has been ordered to the Coast of Maine. Mr. FRANKLIN PLATT remains attached to his party; they will be engaged on Pennequin peninsula in topographical surveys.

The party consisting of Assistants S. A. GILBERT, P. C. F. WEST, Sub-Assistants C. ROCKWELL, R. E. HALTER and H. L. MARINDIN, and who had in December last received leave of absence for the purpose of making surveys for the United States of Colombia, returned in June and have resumed their duties on the Coast Survey.

Messrs. GILBERT, HALTER and MARINDIN are assigned to topographical duty on the Coast of Maine, between the Kennebec and Penobscot, using the schooners *Bailey* and *Cassell*, and the steam launch *Borataria*. Mr. ROCKWELL to topographical duty on the shores and islands of Musquogus Bay, and Mr. WEST to topographical duty on Cape Cod.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

WE are indebted to Colonel J. M. Sanderson, late U. S. V., now in London, for favors received.

LIEUTENANT G. D. Jennings, V. R. C., has been assigned to duty as Post Quartermaster at Huntsville, Ala.

A LEAVE of absence has been granted Surgeon C. Sutherland, U. S. A., for thirty days.

MILITARY Storekeeper W. H. Gill, Quartermaster's Department, has received a leave of absence for sixty days.

LEAVE of absence for sixty days has been granted Brevet Brigadier-General H. L. Robinson, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

BREVET Colonel Charles B. Wagner, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, has received a leave of absence for fifteen days.

FIRST Lieutenant B. F. Rittenhouse, Fifth U. S. artillery, Brevet Major U. S. A., is stationed at Fort Jefferson, Fla.

LEAVE of absence has been granted Brevet Brigadier-General S. L. Brown, Colonel, Quartermaster's Department, for thirty days, to date from July 23d.

LEAVE of absence has been granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M. U. S. A., for thirty days, from the 2d proximo, with permission to visit Canada.

BREVET Colonel R. N. Batchelder, Chief Quartermaster Military District of Kentucky, has been directed to proceed to Chicago, Ill., on business connected with his department, and return as soon as practicable.

SO MUCH of Special Orders No. 317, July 3, 1866, A. G. O., as masters out of service Second Lieutenant George W. Crawford, Second V. R. C., to date from June 30, 1866, has been amended to read—to date July 31, 1866.

BREVET Major George M. McGill, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in Middle Military Department, and ordered to temporary duty in the Department of the East, with the Medical Director, at New York.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with recommendation to Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf for an extension of ten days, has been granted First Lieutenant William Pomeroy, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. C. T.

BREVET Colonel B. F. Forest, V. R. C., in addition to his duties as Assistant Inspector-General on the staff of Brevet Major R. K. Scott, will perform the duties of Judge Advocate State of South Carolina, First Separate Brigade Department of the Carolinas.

ASSISTANT Surgeon John B. Petherbridge, U. S. A., has been ordered to accompany a detachment of recruits about to leave Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for the Fourth U. S. cavalry, in the Department of Texas. On the completion of this duty he will return to his proper station.

CAPTAIN W. B. Pease, Seventeenth U. S. infantry, was on the 18th inst. directed to proceed with the detachment of recruits in his charge for that regiment, to Galveston, Texas, and report to Major-General H. G. Wright, commanding Department of Texas, for further orders.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sherman and Staff visited the Navy-Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on Monday, 16th inst., and were received with the customary honors. The General and his suite received the officers of the Yard and their ladies at the quarters of the Commandant.

BREVET Major August Thiemann, Twelfth U. S. infantry, has been ordered to report to Brevet Colonel W. J. Sloan, Medical Director Department of the East, for a permit to be admitted in the De Camp U. S. Army General Hospital, New York.

SO MUCH of Special Orders of the War Department, dated July 2, 1866, as honorably musters out of the United States service Major William Redwood Price, Brevet Brigadier-General, Assistant Adjutant General U. S. Volunteers, has been suspended until further orders.

THE leave of absence granted First Lieutenant J. H. Parcell, First U. S. infantry, in Special Orders No. 149, current series from the Headquarters Department of Louisiana, has been extended thirty days, with recommendation to the War Department for a further extension of ten days.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with recommendation to Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf for an extension of thirty days, has been granted the following named officers: Captain John Paulson, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. C. T.; Captain T. C. Barden, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. C. T.

CAPTAIN J. J. McDermid, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, has been relieved from further duty in the Military Division of the Gulf, and ordered to proceed to his home, and report from thence by letter to the Adjutant-General of the army, his services being no longer required.

UNDER the provisions of General Orders No. 29, May 1, 1865, from this office, the services of Colonel Michael C. Garber, Quartermaster's Department, Captain (Brevet Colonel) A. Q. M. U. S. Volunteers, being no longer needed, he has been honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect July 31, 1866.

SO MUCH of Special Orders No. 334, paragraph 3, from A. G. O., dated July 13, 1866, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States Captain Henry Bowman (Brevet Major), Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, has been so amended as to take effect August 15, 1866.

FIRST Lieutenant Charles E. Greene, Seventh U. S. colored troops, having tendered his resignation, has been honorably discharged the service of the United States, with condition that he shall receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department of his non-indebtedness to the Government.

TO enable him to avail himself of the six months' leave of absence granted him by the Secretary of War, Brevet Brigadier-General R. E. Clary, Deputy Quartermas-

ter-General U. S. A., has been relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberland. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Eddy, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., having reported in accordance with paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 123, current series from the Headquarters of the Military Division of the Tennessee, has been announced as the Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberland, Major-General Stoneman commanding, vice Brevet Brigadier-General Clary, relieved.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Mason, commanding post of Galveston and Third battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry, has been directed to proceed to the different posts now occupied by the companies of his command, for the purpose of making a general inspection. On the completion of this duty he will return to his post.

SECOND Lieutenant Martin Himes, One Hundred and Sixteenth U. S. colored troops, having tendered his resignation, has been discharged the service of the United States for the good of the same. He will receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department of his non-indebtedness to the Government.

THE Special Order from the War Department, A. G. O., dated July 2d, 1866, mustering out Captain Wm. A. La Motte, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General, has been revoked, and he has been ordered to report in person to Major-General Francis Fessenden, lately assigned to duty as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Maryland.

THE following officers are announced on the staff of Brigadier-General Crooke, commanding Department of the Platte: Assistant Inspector-General, Brevet Brigadier-General William B. Hazen, Captain Eighth U. S. infantry; Medical Director, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Alexander, Surgeon U. S. A.; Acting Assistant Inspector-General, First Lieutenant William J. Broatch, Tenth U. S. infantry, (A. D. C.)

THE sentence in the case of Lieutenant Colonel McDonald, tried before a Military Commission at Cumberland, Md., February 17, 1865, and which was "that he be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, to forfeit all pay and emoluments due or to become due, to be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust, honor, or emolument in the service of the United States," has been revoked, by order of the Secretary of War, who directs that he receive an honorable discharge from the date of his dismissal.

THE following officers are announced on the staff of Brevet Major-General R. K. Scott, Assistant Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, South Carolina: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Colonel B. F. Foust, V. R. C., Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Major J. H. Long, V. R. C., Aide-de-Camp; Surgeon W. R. Dewitt, Jr., U. S. Volunteers, Surgeon-in-Chief; Captain James P. Low, A. Q. M., Chief Quartermaster; Captain George T. Bassett, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Brevet Major E. L. Deane, V. R. C., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BREVET Major-General Charles R. Woods, commanding Department of the South, has been ordered to designate a suitable officer to relieve Captain Charles A. Reynolds, A. A. Q. M. U. S. A., of the duties of Quartermaster at the post of Huntsville, Ala. Upon being relieved, Captain Reynolds will repair to Savannah, Ga., and relieve Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Carling, A. Q. M. U. S. A., of the duties of Quartermaster at that post. Upon being relieved by Captain Reynolds, Colonel Carling will repair to Macon, Ga., and relieve Colonel M. D. Wickersham of the duties of Chief Quartermaster Department of the South. After being relieved, Colonel Wickersham will repair to his home, and report to the Adjutant-General U. S. A., for muster out of service.

IN accordance with the provisions of Section 10, Act approved July 22, 1861, a Board has been appointed by Major-General Wright, commanding Department of Texas, to convene at Brownsville, Texas, on the 20th day of July, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine the capacity, qualifications, propriety of conduct and efficiency of such commissioned officers of Volunteers in his command as may be ordered before it by the Commanding General District of the Rio Grande. Detail for the Board: Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Kireker, One Hundred and Sixteenth U. S. C. T.; Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Hart, Thirty-sixth U. S. C. T.; Captain William Cook, Ninth U. S. C. T.; Captain E. W. Morey, Ninth U. S. C. T.; First Lieutenant George C. Potwin, Nineteenth U. S. C. T.

A GENERAL Court-Martial was appointed to convene at the Headquarters Department of Washington, on Monday, July 16th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major-General W. H. Emory, U. S. A., Colonel Fifth U. S. cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wesley Owens, U. S. A., Captain Fifth U. S. cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Beach, U. S. A., Captain Fourth U. S. artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. P. Miller, U. S. A., Captain Fourth U. S. artillery; Captain F. M. Follett, Fourth U. S. artillery; Brevet Captain J. C. Denney, U. S. A., First Lieutenant Fifth U. S. cavalry; Brevet Captain Arthur Morris, U. S. A., First Lieutenant Fourth U. S. artillery. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Russell, U. S. V., Captain Veteran Reserve Corps, Judge-Advocate.

A GENERAL Court-Martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Gaines, Dauphin Island, Mobile Bay, Ala., on the 16th inst., at ten o'clock, A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Captain D. M. Meredith, Fifteenth U. S. infantry, and such other persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Major John D. Wilkins, Fifteenth U. S. infantry; Major Edward McK. Hudson, Fifteenth infantry; Brevet Major Joseph S. York, Captain Fifteenth infantry; Brevet Major O. D. Keniman, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers; Captain M. Cochran, Sixteenth U. S. infantry; Brevet Captain Robert Harrison, First Lieutenant Fifteenth U. S. infantry; First Lieutenant William H. Heel-

man, Fifteenth U. S. infantry. Brevet Captain S. R. Honey, First Lieutenant Fifteenth U. S. infantry, Judge-Advocate.

IN accordance with General Orders No. 30, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, May 17, 1866, the following detail of commissioned officers of the Sixteenth U. S. infantry has been made for the General Recruiting Service, U. S. A., for the ensuing two years or until further orders. The officers detailed by this order will report to Brevet Brigadier-General Daniel Butterfield, Superintendent of General Recruiting Service at New York City by the 1st of September next: From the First battalion Sixteenth U. S. infantry, Captain R. E. A. Crofton, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, Brevet Major U. S. A., and First Lieutenant Charles W. Hossenpiller, Sixteenth U. S. infantry; from the Second battalion Sixteenth U. S. infantry, Captain John Christopher, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, Brevet Major, U. S. A., and First Lieutenant John T. Mackey, Sixteenth U. S. infantry; from the Third battalion Sixteenth U. S. infantry, Captain E. R. Kellogg, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, Brevet Major U. S. A., and First Lieutenant John P. Story, Sixteenth U. S. infantry.

IN accordance with General Orders No. 30, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, May 17, 1866, the following commissioned officers of the Sixteenth U. S. infantry will be relieved from General Recruiting Service as soon as their services can be dispensed with by the Superintendent of General Recruiting Service at New York, and on being relieved from duty by him, will, without delay, report in person to the commanding officers of their respective battalions for duty with their companies: Captain Charles F. Tambridge, Sixteenth U. S. infantry; Captain William H. Smyth, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, Brevet Major, U. S. A.; Captain F. H. Torbett, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, Brevet Captain, U. S. A.; Captain Ebenezer Gay, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, Brevet Major, U. S. A.; Captain E. P. Townsend, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A.; First Lieutenant Charles Keller, Jr., Sixteenth U. S. infantry.

PROTECTED GUNPOWDER.

THE danger which accompanies the transporting and storing of gunpowder has induced practical chemists and others to endeavor to discover some plan by which it may be rendered non-explosive, and at the same time be readily brought back to its explosive condition. The London Times, of the 22d ult., gives the following account of some experiments made under the management of a select committee of ordinance with gunpowder protected by a plan discovered by Mr. GALE of England:

It is nearly fifteen years since Mr. GALE began to direct his attention as a chemist and electrician to the discovery of a material which, when mixed with gunpowder, should render the whole mass at once fire-proof, water-proof and air-tight, and at the same time be easily separable, and when separated leave the gunpowder totally uninjured. It is needless to say how many and how combined were the compositions tried before one at last was found to fulfill all these apparently irreconcilable conditions. This composition is nothing more nor less than powdered glass prepared in a peculiar manner. The commonest glass is heated to a bright whiteness and then plunged into cold water, which utterly destroys all the little fibre and elasticity glass can ever be said to possess, and renders it so friable as to be easily pressed to powder between the fingers. In this state it is placed in a machine shaped like a cask, in which are many small iron shot, and the machine being revolved rapidly a minute or a minute and a half, suffices to reduce the glass to a powder so impalpable that even fine wheat flour is coarse in comparison with it. This is mixed with the powder in the proportion of two parts to one, if it is only meant to render it non-explosive, but still leave it fiercely combustible; in the proportion of three parts of ground glass to one of common powder, if it is meant to make it almost incombustible; and in the proportion of four parts to one of the strongest gunpowder to make the latter absolutely harmless. Four parts are, however, generally considered necessary only for the strongest government common powder.

The method of mixing the two is simply by an adaptation of ROBINSON'S cask-cleaning machine, which gives to the cask it holds a rapid double motion, two minutes of which is sufficient to blend the ground glass and the coarse grains of powder perfectly. So complete is this mixture that of forty samples taken from as many casks after two minutes' mixing the relative proportions of the two materials were found to be in all cases absolutely exact. The forty-five pound samples when separated were all found to contain precisely one pound of gunpowder and four pounds of powdered glass. The separation of the powder from the glass is made in a few seconds by coarse copper sieves. The grain of the best government powder for cannon is nearly as large as a coffee bean, and this coarseness, combined with the fineness and weight of the powdered glass, enables the two to be separated almost instantaneously, and a very simple piece of copper machinery has been devised which will effect this process even more quickly and on the largest scale.

One of the most important questions to be ascertained was whether the minute portions of the powdered glass, which more or less adhered to the grains of gunpowder after sifting, in any way affected its explosive qualities. For some time past, therefore, the ordinance select committee have made a most careful series of experiments to resolve this doubt, and the decision they have come to is that neither in rapidity nor ignition nor explosive force is the gunpowder in any way deteriorated. Not only is it not injured, but its complete preservation from damp—almost as important in the case of powder as its preservation from fire—makes Mr. GALE'S method of mixing far preferable to the present mode of stowage. The objections to the bulk which powder when thus mixed would occupy in the government stores have also in a great measure disappeared upon examination.

About twenty-five per cent. of the kegs in which gunpowder is now packed are left empty, that the grains may be free to roll, and so prevent their caking. This neces-

sary precaution, however, induces another evil, which is, that the constant friction of the grains often reduces half the contents of a keg to dust, and immense quantities are thus yearly returned to the mills to be recorned before it can be used. Of course, against all these evils of fire, water, friction or deterioration, Mr. GALE's discovery is an absolute specific. With the adoption of his plan all the necessities for costly magazines would disappear, and so also would these huge spaces of waste land which are obliged to be kept free round those perilous storehouses, and on which farmers may not venture to cultivate nor architects to build. In the matter of transport alone this new method of mixing powder would effect a saving of £5 10s per ton.

As we have said, the ordnance select committee have tried the mixture in almost every possible way, and always with the same unvarying success. Barrels of gunpowder thus protected have been placed on bare fires, have had red-hot poker thrust into them, and the loose mixture has been thrown by shovels full into fires, but all in vain. It would not explode, and in the great majority of instances, when tried in tolerably large quantities, it would not even burn. No experiment on a very large scale, however, was tried till Wednesday afternoon. This was made in a condemned Martello tower, called the Pet Tower No. 37, situated on the beach, about seven miles south of Hastings, and half way between that town and Rye. General LEPROY superintended all the arrangements, and most of the other members of the ordnance committee were also present, with General Sir GEORGE, Professor ABEL, the government chemist, etc.

For the experiment five tons of gunpowder had been mixed with twenty tons of Mr. GALE's composition and packed in three hundred and thirty-eight barrels. Of these, one hundred barrels were placed in the magazine of the tower and two hundred and thirty-eight in its upper wooden floor, the usual passage being left between the barrels for the purpose of examination. It was proposed to fire the magazine under conditions representing as far as practicable what might occur in reality, either by accident or design. In the first instance it was intended to fire it by means of the magneto electric machine; then, if this failed, the interior wood-work of the tower was to be lit to ascertain the mode of action of powder thus protected when stored in a burning building. A strong body of police were stationed at first to keep the spectators at a safe distance from the tower; but this precaution, though wise, was soon found to be unnecessary, and after a time every one came as near the building as he liked.

In three of the barrels thus stowed away were three powerful fuses, each connected with a small quantity of pure gunpowder. These were fired one at a time from a voltaic battery No. 38 Martello tower, about half a mile distant. On the discharge of the first fuse no visible effect whatever was produced outside the tower. When the second fuse was fired, a small quantity of smoke was seen to issue from the chimney at the top of the tower roof, and no further effect beyond this was produced by the firing of the third fuse. After a short interval General LEPROY, with three other gentlemen, entered the tower and found that the heads of two of the barrels containing the fuses had been blown out, and a small portion of the contents had been scattered over the surrounding barrels. The protected powder, however, had ceased to burn and was nearly cold. The third fuse had not taken effect at all.

It was then determined to set fire to the building. This was very easily done, as the floor of the first story consisted of loose planks, placed at a little distance from each other, so that they would rapidly burn, as the air could get between them. A pile of dry firewood was placed on this floor at the edge of the barrels of gunpowder, and on this being fired dense volumes of smoke were seen to issue from the door and windows of the tower. It was soon evident, from the peculiar color of the vapor, that the gunpowder was being slowly consumed; and, although the quantity of smoke was irregular and sometimes very dense, nothing in the slightest degree approaching to an explosion occurred. General LEPROY was soon so far satisfied of the non-existence of danger, that he allowed several gentlemen to look in at the door of the tower to see how the gunpowder was burning.

Two barrels of protected gunpowder were then placed on a pile of faggots, which were lit. From this a huge bonfire soon rose, and its flames were fanned into an intense fierceness by the strong sea breeze. These quickly penetrated the casks, which broke up and let loose their contents in the midst of the fire. Still there was not the slightest symptom of explosion. On the contrary, the mass of protected powder rather deadened down the flames at first, and it was only at its edges that the mixture fizzed and spluttered like a bad portfire. During this time the fire in the tower continued, and the smoke, but no flame, steadily issued from the openings. Occasionally a sudden increase in the volumes of smoke indicated that a barrel had burst and exposed an unusual quantity of powder to the flames; but so confident had the gentlemen become who had witnessed the experiments that they continually looked into the building and actually went inside the door to see how the powder was burning. This they were enabled to do from the strong in-draught of fresh air which entered at the bottom of the doorway, while dense columns of smoke issued from the top.

So totally was the explosive character of the gunpowder mastered that after the fire had been burning for nearly two hours a window which had been closed on one side of the building was found quite perfect, and the glass was broken from the outside in order to admit more air to increase the fire. Apparently, however, even this considerable accession of air produced no effect. The barrels kept smouldering from one to another, emitting the most dense volumes of suffocating smoke, but no more. In spite of the interior of the tower having been fired, and the immense mass of burning embers which the beams left, the conflagration, if such it may be called, continued steadily to diminish as the barrels burst, and the powder literally smothered out the fire. Before nightfall the light in the tower had quite dimmed down, and it was generally believed that in a few hours, it would go out of itself, leaving half the barrels untouched, and their contents in powder, when separated from the mixture, as little injured as if they had never left the magazine.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1866.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or by Quarters, or by Post Office order, or by draft, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

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All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

THE TENDERED ARMISTICE.

MAJESTIC as looms the figure of NAPOLEON III. at this crisis in European politics, his apparition on the theatre brings chiefly poignant regret that the *début* had not occurred at an earlier epoch in the drama. Should his pacific overtures fail, the regret will be intensified; for, though he may now have intervened in vain, an earlier armistice had been availing. Possibly, nay, probably, before a shot was fired, Austria had in mind to cede Venetia, through the conduit of France, in order to eliminate Italy from the war-problem; but NAPOLEON chose a later day for this dénouement, and desired some adjuncts of scenery. Discontent with being the acknowledged arbiter of Europe and the foremost mortal extant, he must needs add a little to his stature by a theatric cothurnus, and glitter bedecked with stage tinsel; for NAPOLEON thought to eke further out the unrivalled glory of his position and that of proud France by pitiful decorations of cheap dramatic pomp, and the glare of foot-lights. To have interposed in this war of ministerial intrigue, and quenched it at the outset, while yet there was an hour for mediation, had been a prodigious stroke of diplomacy. But NAPOLEON is no longer satisfied with a triumph merely illustrious, and aims at something dazzling. For weeks Europe awaited, mute and attent, some indicative nod from its arbiter; but the Emperor vouchsafed not a shrug, though it would have prevented war. When the Continent, from the Oder to the Rhine, from the North Sea to the Adriatic and the Euxine, seethed with the leaping fires of battle, and its great populations were maddened with the taste of blood, these stung by unretrieved disaster, and those flushed and drunk with victory, NAPOLEON was fain to enter the grand arena, and hush with a sign the millions of arrayed antagonists. But NAPOLEON seems to have gone into this last enterprise with too much closet strategy and too scanty facts, with too much theory of his own, and too few prior conditional pledges from the Powers he undertakes to deal with. He assumed that Austria *ought* to be satisfied with preserved honor; Italy with the very goal of her ambition; and Prussia with prestige, the new leadership of Germany, beside the possession of the Elbe Duchies and various overrun provinces, perhaps including Saxony. And so, indeed, ought they all; and a war begun in iniquitous ambition should at least stop with its original grasping, satisfied, as NAPOLEON reasoned—only the fact is otherwise.

At present the duration of the European war is entirely conjectural, and wise assurances on that subject are little better than charlatanism. This is more specially true while the armies are yet afoot in the field; but there is some color of hope that, if not earlier, at least when Winter has laid its embargo upon operations, the diplomats who wove the war may unravel or snap the web of their devising. Meanwhile, there are as many reasons for fearing NAPOLEON's armistice will be rejected, as there are nations to be affected by it. For, although Europe in this "enlightened century," whereof we prate so much, presents the sorry spectacle of a continent trampled by armed men

put in motion by the intrigues of courtiers and ministers, and without necessary cause, and whose ostensible demands may all be peaceably satisfied, yet, of the many actors and spectators, it seems that Austria alone accedes to the armistice; and even there, we doubt not, the army feeling is for no peace till honor is retrieved on a successful field. Italy refuses the armistice partly because she is young and ingenuous, and desires to keep faith with her ally; partly because a price may be exacted from her by NAPOLEON for Venetia, and Rome and the Pope put in the other scale; partly because she burns to wipe out Custoza, and loathes peace at present; partly because she would have Venetia not in trust but in fee, and believes she can win it by arms as easily as take it by gift. Prussia, marching where she lists, and with her standards covered with victory, is in no humor for foreign interventions, but will have nothing but the Kaiser's own knee to the earth. Her word of ambition is "On to Vienna," rightly considering that each day betters her demands on northern Germany. Russia is equally opposed to NAPOLEON's armistice, and to the whole war. She regards Austria and Prussia as having become "tools of France" in this war—Italy as gaining nothing by "Venetia, without Rome"—the Austrian submission to France as "dangerous to the European equilibrium"—and Prussia's present strides in northern Germany as injurious to the Czar's influence. The Russian bear, therefore, appears to growl at everything, and has no comfort but in nursing his own paws. England views silently her waning influence, and gets a crumb of comfort from DISRAELI's astonishing discovery (patented for this crisis), that she has "outgrown" European politics.

In this coil of intrigue, the great prize will fall to the adversary who is the shrewdest, most selfish and boldest. Italy, a pet of nearly all the Powers, by the consent of all is sure of Venetia; but beyond that is general uncertainty. In diplomacy, as in war, the nation which has its own desire most clearly in view, and so, while constantly aiming at it, endeavors to distract or paralyze opposing elements, is generally surest of success in the end. Austria and England have of late been only disposed in a general way to keep their own positions, while these France, Prussia and Italy, the progressive nations in Western Europe, have as busily undermined. Russia's gaze is fixed on the Porte, and all her strange conduct on this German Question is best accounted for by her views of the Eastern Question, since she sympathizes with whoever may possibly be her friend in the latter quarrel, and seeks to check her inveterate enemies. The armistice thus far has hardly given even a breathing-spell.

THE dispatches we publish this week from Commodore RODGERS and Lieutenant-Commander BUNCE, on the performance of the Monitor *Monadnock* in her trip from Fort Monroe to San Francisco, are the most convincing arguments in favor of the sea-going qualities of our Monitors which have yet appeared. The voyage of the *Miantonomoh* across the Atlantic was not near so satisfactory proof. The latter was but a little upward of 2,000 miles long, while the trip to San Francisco is over 15,000 miles by the log. It is true the *Monadnock* had the advantage of stopping-places; but we must place to her credit the fact that she encountered several heavy storms, while the *Miantonomoh* had a comparatively quiet passage. Commodore RODGERS, in his official report from San Francisco, makes particular mention of one gale off Point Conception, on the coast of California, of fifty hours' duration; and during her run to St. Thomas, she encountered a heavy storm. On both occasions she bore herself with the wonderful freedom from rolling, and the extraordinary steadiness characteristic of the Monitors in a sea way, which is, of course, almost entirely due to the smallness of the projection of the hull above the water. In reporting the gale off Point Conception, Commodore RODGERS says: "In this sea, according to the testimony of her officers, she was very easy while it blew hardest and the sea was the most violent. She twice parted her rudder chain in quick succession. Thus, without the use of her rudder, she hove to, with the double screw propellers, lying dry and comfortable in the 'stern.' And Lieutenant-Commander BUNCE says, generally, of her sea-going qualities: "In her present condition, she is as perfectly safe and trustworthy

"a vessel for cruising to or in any part of the world as a vessel can be, relying on steam alone for its motive power, and twice as safe as most steamers, for she has two independent parts, engines, either of which are sufficient to keep the ship under control in any weather, and to propel her in ordinary condition of wind and sea five knots per hour."

The log of the *Miantonomoh*, which we published two weeks ago, shows that she was towed during a greater portion of the voyage across the Atlantic. But the reports of RODGERS and BUNCE state positively that "the *Monadnock* has not been towed, nor while at sea during the entire voyage has she received any assistance whatever;" that "at sea she has never needed nor received assistance of any kind whatever from other vessels, and therefore I regard her or any vessel of her class as thoroughly competent, independent cruisers." Any arguments, therefore, against the sea-going qualities of the Monitors which have been drawn from the fact of the towing of the *Miantonomoh* are substantially controverted by the unaided and perfectly satisfactory passage of the sister vessel to San Francisco. The performance of the engines of the *Monadnock* is specially commended in the official reports. Lieutenant-Commander BUNCE says: "Her average speed has been $6\frac{3}{4}$ knots per hour. The engines have been run about sixty revolutions per minute, that being the point judged to be most economical, and in wear and tear of the machinery, not a single piece of the spare machinery has been used, and the engines are now all in good working order. They have been fully able to perform all work demanded of them. The engines raced considerably as the seas lifted the stern, but were uninjured. They always perform admirably." And Commodore RODGERS sums the whole up by saying: "The engines have performed as satisfactorily as the hull, and have arrived in complete order."

THE ITALIANS IN VENETIA.

CIALDINI has made a bold and formidable lunge forward with the Italian right, having advanced it to the west and northwest of Venice, along the line of the Bacchiglione, which, joining the Brenta, empties into the Adriatic at the Queen City. Thus, the Italian left having been checked under GARIBALDI in the mountains, the centre repulsed under the King at Custoza, the right now tries its fortunes under CIALDINI. At least it may be averred that the latter army will have a better chance of success than its comrades, being strong in numbers, well-commanded and consisting of good troops. There are two other elements which work powerfully in CIALDINI's favor, and may crown his march with triumph. First, the probability that, immediately on the battle of Custoza, troops were withdrawn from Venetia and thrown into Bohemia, and that, on the proposed armistice, a still greater draft of forces was made. The second, the certainty that Austria would infinitely rather sacrifice Venetia than suffer her proper dominions to be further invaded; and Sadowa and Aschaffenburg, with the peril of Vienna itself, have made it necessary to rally every man to the north.

In a military point of view, the march of CIALDINI has already been successful. It has two objects; the first is to threaten or secure Venice, the second to prevent the further detachment of troops from Venetia to the north. Whether the first object will be accomplished or not depends entirely on the force which the Austrians choose to retain to oppose it; but the second is to some extent already accomplished. CIALDINI has got upon the railroad which runs easterly from Peschiera, through Verona, Vicenza and Padua to Venice. Vicenza and Padua he has seized, and has thus interposed his army between the Quadrilateral and Venice; but indeed he turned the Quadrilateral in crossing the Adige, which is the most formidable river defence north of the Po. The Austrians still, however, have the railroad running along the east shore of Lake Garda, and by this troops can be sent to and from Vienna, and the garrisons of Verona, Peschiera, Legnago and Mantua kept supplied; they have also the railroad north of Venice. The natural move of CIALDINI will now be to cross the Brenta and march on the railroad which runs due north from Venice and connects it with Vienna, as this would entirely isolate the city from reinforcements. To do this, he might cross in two columns, the Vicenza column being thrown out to Cittadella, striking the railroad at Treviso, and

the other following the railroad and highroad line from Padua to Venice.

Now, then, with the Prussians routing the Federal army at Aschaffenburg as they did the Austrians at Sadowa; with their columns spreading over Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt, seizing Frankfort-on-the-Main in one quarter, and, in the other, marching down even to Brünn and Iglau, nothing being yet able to touch their spun-out communications; with CIALDINI threatening Venice as Count MOLTKE threatens Vienna; now is the hour for a concentration of the Austrian force in a desperate and decisive conflict. To do this, Venetia should be abandoned to CIALDINI, except in its most important cities, and everything concentrated north of Vienna, and thrown upon the Prussian flank. It seems almost incredible that so rapid an advance can have been sustained so long and with such uniform success. The achievement brings Prussia to the front rank of military powers. But one cannot expect her march on Vienna to be prolonged without another battle as great as Sadowa. It is entirely premature to talk of the surrender of Vienna, but, should that extraordinary event take place, Prussia ought to dethrone the Kaiser and set up in his place the needle-gun.

BREECH-LOADERS.

THE experience of the recent battles in Germany proves this conclusively: That, other things being equal, victory will rest with the troops who are able to deliver their fire with the greatest rapidity. This fact was, indeed, sufficiently demonstrated during our own war, but the thorough success of the Zündnadelgewehr has now established it beyond dispute. Breech-loaders having proved their superiority over muzzle-loaders, the only questions with us now are as to the best patterns, and, next, in an economical point of view, as to the practicability of adapting the old guns to be used as breech-loaders. For the answers to these questions we wait impatiently the report of General HANCOCK's Board of investigation. Of the character of that report we know nothing beyond what the JOURNAL published a few weeks ago, though we notice that a Springfield newspaper announces positively that the Springfield rifle, with the Berdan improvement, is recommended. How much beyond conjecture there is in the statement, we cannot tell, but it is not improbable that it is substantially true. It may be that there are better breech-loading guns than can be produced by thus altering the Springfield rifle, but it is undoubtedly of great importance to utilize the weapons we have on hand.

The advantages of the breech-loader must be apparent to even an unprofessional person. Leaving out of view the immense gain in rapidity of fire, which is the chief and most easily appreciated advantage, the fact that the gun is complete in itself is a great point. There is no ramrod detached and likely to be lost and the piece disabled. It was not uncommon during our war for soldiers suddenly vacating a position during action to leave their ramrods sticking in the ground, and thus to put themselves practically *hors du combat*. Green troops, too, had a fashion of firing off their ramrods in the excitement of a battle. The breech-loader obviates all this, and, if it be properly constructed, simplifies the work of the soldier as well as increases his effectiveness. In the most approved breech-loading arm the ball, cartridge and cap are combined. The operation of loading thus becomes a simple matter, and the cap pouch is no longer necessary. The motions are much simplified. The hand need not be raised much above the waist when standing, and thus a greater number of ranks are able to fire at once. The Prussians form their ranks with a view to utilize this advantage. The front rank lie flat down to fire, the second and third kneel and fire, while the fourth and fifth rank fire standing. Firing thus from five ranks simultaneously at either infantry or cavalry from the time they come within range until the order is given to receive them with the bayonet, when the front rank rise to a kneeling, and the third to a standing posture, is a great advantage gained. With the muzzle-loader, when the enemy are advancing but two ranks can fire and load, both standing, and when prepared to receive cavalry also, only two ranks can fire at once, in comparison to the five ranks when armed with breech-loaders. It is easy to see that the result of this must be a withering fire, before which no troops with inferior arms can long stand. The impossibility of a large body of men advancing any considerable distance under such a terrible

fire must have the effect of neutralizing still more the importance of the bayonet in modern warfare.

The Prussian needle-gun, which has called so much attention to this subject of breech-loaders, is an old invention, and has many superiors. The principal points of difference between it and the breech-loading guns which are familiar to us are, that the fulminate in the Prussian cartridges is directly in the rear of the ball, and, consequently, the powder is ignited anteriorly instead of posteriorly, as is the case in our breech-loaders, and that the explosion is produced by the prick of a needle instead of the blow of a hammer. This peculiar method of igniting the powder has the effect of preventing any of it getting driven from the gun unconsumed; but we would also naturally expect that it would increase the recoil, which we believe is conceded to be the fact, although the Prussian gun weighs fifteen pounds, or about three pounds heavier than our Springfield musket. Several of the patterns of breech-loading arms submitted to our Baltimore Board seem to us far ahead of the needle-gun in respect of simplicity, lightness and precision.

The needle-gun has undoubtedly had much to do with the Prussian success, but not so much as the English papers would have us believe. The splendid strategy of the Prussian staff, the courage and *elan* of the Prussian soldiers have done much more to achieve the victory. We must not give all the glory to the mechanician. Fine soldiers led well-appointed, well-armed troops with consummate skill, and all united won the day.

THE bill reviving the grade of General in the Army, and that creating that of Admiral in the Navy, has become law, having passed both houses of Congress and received the signature of the PRESIDENT. Lieutenant-General GRANT was nominated by the PRESIDENT for promotion to the rank of General, and Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT for promotion to the rank of Admiral. These nominations were a foregone conclusion, and of course, and justly, received the prompt endorsement of the Senate. They set the final seal of the national approval on the distinguished services rendered by these two officers, who we believe will both be content to wear the honors they have so gloriously won without being led aside from their legitimate sphere by the seductive but delusive ambition for the Presidency. However considerations of public duty may require a sacrifice of personal wishes in this regard, we may be sure that both of these representative heroes of the war for the Union are placed by their position beyond the influence of personal motives in their action with reference to that office, which is neither to be sought nor declined. Neither of them will ever enter into a partisan strife to obtain it; and if it comes to them at all, it will be through an expression of public sentiment too marked to be lightly disregarded.

THERE has been much misapprehension of the meaning of the act extending the benefits of the act entitling certain Volunteer officers on muster-out to three months extra pay proper. This misapprehension has been increased by a table which appeared in one of the New York dailies, purporting to give the amounts to which officers of the different grades are entitled under the new act. This table is entirely incorrect, as will be seen from the annexed figures. The act recently approved entitles to three months pay proper all officers of Volunteers who were in the service March 3, 1865, and whose resignations were presented and accepted, or who were mustered out at their own request or otherwise honorably discharged from the service after April 9, 1865. The provisions of the previous act are changed only so far as to include the classes above named. The pay proper of a colonel of infantry is \$95, of a lieutenant-colonel \$80, major \$70, captain \$60, first-lieutenant \$50, second-lieutenant \$45 per month.

IN another portion of our columns will be found a list of the brevet commissions for officers of New York Volunteers now retained in the office of the Adjutant General of the State of New York, the Post Office address of these officers not being known.

WE publish this week a full list of the stations of the regiments of the Regular Army, and the location of the various companies of the same, according to their last official returns.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Light-House Board give the following notices to mariners:

Eastern Archipelago—East End of Java—Fixed Light at Banjoewangie.—Official information has been received at this office, that on and after the 4th day of December, 1865, a light would be exhibited from a light-house recently erected at the port of Banjoewangie—at the east end of the island of Java—Baly Strait.

The light is a fixed white light, at an elevation of 41 feet above the level of high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 8 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses.

In entering the roadstead of Banjoewangie, steer in with the light bearing West, and it will lead clear of all dangers.

Japan—Seki-Uchi or Island Sea—Beacon Light on Isaki Point.—Also, that a light—a wood fire in a shed—had been placed on Isaki Point, the northeast extreme of Kiusin Island, and was seen from that vessel at a distance of 12 miles.

Newfoundland—Light at Cape Race and Cape Pine.—Official information has been received at this office from the Board of Works, Newfoundland, that from and after Tuesday, the 21st of August, 1866, the light at Cape Race, which is now a fixed white light, will be a revolving white light; and the light at Cape Pine, which is now a revolving white light, will be a fixed white light.

Coast of Portugal—Fixed and Flashing Light at Oporto.—Official information has been received at this office, that on and after the 8th day of May, 1866, a light would be exhibited (by means of a new apparatus) from the light-house of Nossa Senhora da Luz, on the north side of the entrance to the river Douro.

The light is a fixed white light, showing a flash every minute. It is elevated 170 feet above the mean level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 13 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The tower is square, 37 feet high, and painted white, with a red band about 6 feet wide 4 feet from the base.

Spain—Northwest Coast—Cape Priorino Light.—And also, that the apparatus of Cape Priorino Light-house, at the entrance to Ferrol, is about to be repaired, and the light will be discontinued from the 1st day of June until the 1st day of August, 1866, when the light will again be exhibited, showing a fixed white light with red flashes at intervals of every two minutes, as before.

North Atlantic—Canary Islands—Fixed Light on Pechiguera Point, Lanzarote Island.—Official information has been received at this office, that on and after the 25th day of July, 1866, a light will be exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Pechiguera Point, the southwest extreme of Lanzarote Island.

The light will be a fixed white light, at an elevation of 51 feet above the mean level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 12 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The tower is 31 feet high, slightly conical, dark gray, with a green lantern, and stands in lat. 28 deg. 50 min. 36 sec. N., long. 13 deg. 52 min. 10 sec. West of Greenwich.

Harbor Lights at Port Nao.—Also, that on the 15th day of August, 1866, two fixed red harbor lights, instead of the present beacons, will be established at Port Nao, on the east side of the island.

The lower light will be 30 yards from the shore, 35 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be visible at a distance of 6 miles. The upper light will be about 125 yards further inland, 47 feet high, and visible 7 miles. The lights in line lead through the southeast entrance to Port Nao, but the channel is narrow, and should not be taken by a stranger without a pilot.

America—Southeast Coast—Light-vessel near the Panama Reef, Rio de la Plata.—And also, that on the 16th day of March, 1866, a light-vessel was placed at about a cable N.N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. from the Panama Reef, near Monte Video, in the Rio de la Plata. The light is a fixed white light, 17 or 18 feet above the sea, and visible 5 or 6 miles.

Mediterranean, South Coast of Spain—Fixed Light on San Cristobal Point.—Official information has been received at this office, that on and after the 1st day of August, 1866, a light will be exhibited from a light-house recently erected on San Cristobal Point, road of Vallanueva and Geltru, in the province of Barcelona.

The light will be a fixed white light, placed at an elevation of 40 feet above the mean level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 9 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the sixth order.

The tower is 21 feet high, slightly conical, dark blue, with a green lantern, and stands about 35 yards from the sea, in lat. 41 deg. 14 sec. N., long. 1 deg. 43 min. 44 sec. East of Greenwich.

South Australia—St. Vincent Gulf—Semaphore Jetty Light, Port Adelaide.—Official information has been received that the red light on the Semaphore Jetty, Port Adelaide, is now elevated 27 feet above high water, and is visible from seaward when bearing from N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. round by East to S.E. by S., at a distance of 6 miles.

The light is obscured eastward of the latter bearing, in order to keep vessels a mile westward of the sands at the outer bar of Port Adelaide creek, as it is in contemplation to remove the light-vessel after the erection of a light-house on the South sand head of the outer bar, of which due notice will be given.

Wonga Shoal.—The Wonga, a sandy shoal, extends in a north-westerly direction from the Sandhills southward of the Semaphore. A bell buoy painted red, and shaped like a boat—with a staff and ball—has been placed, in 17 feet of low water, on its northern extremity, off the end of the jetty, and may be seen during day at a distance of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From the buoy the water shoals gradually in a southeasterly direction to the shore.

The buoy should be left to the southward and eastward, but small vessels may cross the shoal southward of the buoy in 12 feet water by bringing the Semaphore Jetty light to bear E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., and anchor according to draft of water off the end of the jetty. Large vessels should avoid crossing the shoal southward of the buoy, by bringing the jetty light to bear S.E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., and not stand further in than to have the light-vessel bearing N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.

The best anchorage for large vessels is anywhere northward of the bell buoy, with the light-vessel bearing from North to N.E., in 4 or 5 fathoms at low water. Vessels waiting for orders will find it convenient to anchor tolerably close to the buoy; while those only waiting for tide to pass the bar should anchor with the jetty light bearing S.E., and the light-vessel from N.N.E. to N.E. Small vessels may anchor inside the bell buoy with the light-vessel bearing North to N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. and the jetty light from E. by S. to E.S.E.

It is high water at full and change at the outer bar of Port Adelaide at 4h. 30m., and the rise is about 3 feet. Tidal signals are shown from the Semaphore flag-staff on the hill, but as strangers are required to take a pilot, it is unnecessary to describe them here. The signal for a steam-tug is the ensign at the fore. A signalman is stationed on the hill above the inner end of the jetty to attend to vessels' signals.

Port Willunga.—A red buoy has been placed in 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water, near the edge of reef stretching westward from Snapper Point, the southern horn of Willunga bay; the buoy should be left to the southward.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 5 deg. 30 min. East in 1866.

West Indies—Navy Bay—Wreck of the Steamer European.—In consequence of the destruction of the steamer *European* at Aspinwall, the wreck of that ship now forms a danger to vessels entering Limon or Navy Bay.

The wreck lies in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water, W. by S. nearly, distant about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the light-house. It lies in the north and south direction, with a small portion of her bow and davits visible, the north end being marked by a large red buoy.

Vessels entering the bay should keep Limon Point westward of a S. by W. bearing.

United States of America, Coast of South Carolina—Re-establishment of Light at Bay Point, Port Royal Harbor, South Carolina.—A temporary skeleton tower has been erected at Bay Point in place of the one recently destroyed.

The light is a fixed white light, and stands in the position of the former light-house.

Mediterranean, South Coast of France—Fixed and Flashing Light at Ysopoles Basin, Marseilles.—Official information has been received at this office, that on and after the 1st day of May, 1866, a light would be exhibited from a light-house recently erected at the entrance of the basin of Port Napoleon, at Marseilles, south coast of France.

The light is a fixed white light, varied every minute by a red flash.

It is elevated 41 feet above the mean level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen at a distance of 10 miles.

The tower is 13 feet high, and stands on the north extremity of the wall which shelters the basin.

At the same time, the fixed red provisional light, at the salient angle of the outer jetty of the Napoleon basin, would be discontinued.

The U. S. screw sloop *Madawaska* started on the engineer's preliminary trial trip, on Thursday, July 12th, and was absent about one week at sea. The engines had been operated but a few hours previous to this trial. The sole object of the trip was to run and adjust the engines, as well as to ascertain if any changes or modifications were necessary. During the trial the engines were run slowly, in order to bring the ponderous journals to a proper bearing. When it is remembered that not only are the engines of the *Madawaska* the largest screw engines yet tried in this country, but that they are fresh from the manufacturer's hands, the unusual freedom from heating of the principal journals is very remarkable. Those journals which usually give the most trouble, and the very ones which sundry wiseacres had foretold could not possibly work, viz: the thrust bearing, crank pins, and main journals, worked cool, and in the most satisfactory manner, without the use of water. The only trouble worth mentioning was the heating of the main cross head guides, the brass gibs of which had been fitted in the usual machine-shop fashion, dead tight. Everything on the trial was conducted quite leisurely—the weather being extremely warm—the engines stopping whenever they chose to slacken or tighten keys or binders. The ship was put under canvas long enough to prove that she is a very fast sailer. All the officers, the engineers in particular, appear to be much pleased with the performance of the engines and vessel. With 45 1-2 revolutions, the vessel went 12 1-4 knots, against a head wind force, 3; steam pressure on pistons, 9 pounds. From this data it seems that 56 revolutions will propel the *Madawaska* 15 knots. On the next trial, which will take place after the usual adjustments have been completed, this rate will no doubt be achieved. The *Madawaska* is commanded by Commodore Rowan, Executive Officer Lieutenant-Commander Roe, Chief Engineer Elbridge Lawton, First Assistant Hunt; Board of Engineers, Chief Engineers Albert and Loring. The engines were under the control—on the part of their contractor, Captain Ericsson—of Isaac Newton, Esq., late of Naval Engineer corps. The engines were operated in the most skillful manner by the Naval Engineers attached to the vessel. We propose to give full particulars of this magnificent vessel hereafter.

The flag-ship *Estrella*, of the Gulf Squadron, is now lying off Pensacola, Fla. She is accompanied by the U. S. steamer *Glasgow*. The following is a list of the officers: Of the *Estrella*, Commodore John H. Winslow, commanding Gulf Squadron; Lieutenant-Commander, A. T. Mahan, commanding; Lieutenant C. R. Winslow, Secretary to Commander; Assistant Surgeon, F. M. Dearborn; Acting Assistant Paymaster, G. L. Hoodless; Acting Ensign J. B. Russell, Executive Officer; Acting Ensigns, A. J. Iverson, J. E. Graham, N. D. Joyce; Mate, John Donnelly; Acting First Assistant Engineer, W. T. O'Connor; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, G. Cowie, Jr.; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, J. W. Cross, — McElmer; Paymaster's Clerk, N. B. Ingraham; Clerk to Commodore, W. Taylor. The following is a list of the officers of the *Glasgow*: Acting Ensign John Boyle, commanding; Acting Ensigns, Charles H. Sawyer, Lewis Goeltz; Mate, Thomas Savage; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, James Eccles; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Henry Fisher, Stephen Raud, John Doherty.

The bill for the reorganization of the Navy, reported by Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, and passed by the House of Representatives on Saturday, provides that volunteer officers attached to vessels at sea or on foreign stations may be appointed to the Regular Navy after their return to the United States. It also provides for an admiral, vice admiral, 10 rear admirals, 25 commodores, 50 captains, 90 commanders, 180 lieutenant commanders, 180 lieutenants, 160 masters, 160 ensigns, and in other grades the number now allowed by law. The amendments adopted by the House do not change the number of the officers designated by the Senate bill, but provide for certain qualifications and attainments as a requisite, in addition to meritorious service, for the increase or grade. The post of admiral will doubtless be given to Farragut, and Porter seems to be the most probable selection for that of vice admiral.

* GENERAL ORDERS No. 76, from the Navy Department, dated July 7, 1866, provides that whenever it shall become necessary for the Government to defray the funeral expenses of an officer of the Navy or Marine corps, an amount not exceeding one month's sea pay of such officer will be allowed for that purpose, to be expended under the direction or with the approval of the commandant of the nearest naval station, the commander of a squadron, or a single vessel, when not in communication with a superior officer. Naval officers are enjoined to aid in every proper manner in doing honor to the rank or station and services of deceased officers, petty officers, seamen, and marines.

A GRAND regatta, under orders of Commodore Winslow, commanding Gulf Squadron, came off in Pensacola Bay on the 4th. The boats of the *Estrella*, *Potomac*, *Tallapoosa*, and *Muscatola* were the contestants. The Commodore's barge, of the flag-ship *Estrella*, was the winner; *Potomac's* cutter second; *Potomac's* barge third.

The sickness on board the U. S. steamer *Chattanooga*, at Philadelphia, was caused by the crew eating inordinately of new potatoes and other vegetables not properly cooked. Some of the men died, and it was erroneously reported that they had been attacked by cholera.

The iron-clad steamer *Miantonomoh* has been ordered by Commander Murray to Cherbourg, France, and was expected to join the steamer *Augusta*, off Chatham, Thames River, by the 4th or 6th of July. The *Augusta* was at Spithead, England, on June 30th.

GUNNER Richard J. Hill, who has been under arrest for the alleged stealing of powder, from Ellis Island, has been released from arrest, and is to give a full explanation when called upon.

THE U. S. steamer *Shamrock*, Commander Hopkins, was at Fayal on June 11th, and sailed that day for Lisbon.

CHIEF Engineer Wm. W. Wood, Head of Department of Steam Engineering, Naval Academy, Annapolis, sailed for Europe in the *Persia*, he having received permission to spend his vacation abroad.

THE *Zesaca* (third rate), ten guns, arrived at Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard on the 18th inst., three days from Fortress Monroe. She is to be immediately outfitted for sea.

THE *Neuborn* sailed from Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 21st, for the Gulf Squadron, with stores; she also took out a number of officers for the Squadron.

THE *Don*, after having some few repairs attended to at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, sailed last week, with a draft of men for the *Monocacy*, now at Norfolk, Va.

THE *Kearsarge* (third rate), seven guns, is due at Charlestown Navy Yard, having been ordered home from the European Squadron.

THE U. S. steamer *Michigan* was to have sailed from Erie, Pa., for Cleveland, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich., on July 11th.

THE U. S. Marine Hospital at Cincinnati was sold at auction for \$75,000. It cost the Government \$250,000 ten years ago.

THE *Speedwell* (fourth rate), two guns, made a trial trip from Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, on the 17th inst.

VICE ADMIRAL D. G. Farragut has been summoned to Washington to confer with the Naval Committee of the two Houses of Congress.

THE steamer *Saco* arrived at the Navy Yard, Boston, July 21st.

THE steamer *Agawam* sailed from the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., July 21st, to join the North Atlantic Squadron.

THE *Massachusetts* is discharging stores at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and will go out of commission next week.

THE steamer *Macedonian* arrived at the Navy Yard, Boston, from Portland, Me., July 23, 1866.

MATE Andrew Davis, Jr., of U. S. steamer *Mohongo*, at Panama, was promoted to Acting Ensign, July 1, 1866.

THE *Pallas* and *Leda* (tug boats), recently completed, have been inspected and turned over to the Government at the Boston Navy Yard.

THE *Bienville* is reported as being at Aspinwall, N. G., on the 5th of July.

THE School-ship *Sabine* is reported as having arrived at Annapolis, July 23d.

THE *Pampero* (fourth class) is discharging ordnance stores at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and will go out of commission in a few days.

THE *Susquehanna* is now in dry dock at Brooklyn Navy Yard, under thorough repairs.

THE *Pensacola* will be ready for her officers on the 1st of August.

SEVENTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY.

THE headquarters of this regiment are at San Antonio, Texas. The following is a list of the officers of the regiment according to the latest returns from regimental headquarters. It does not include the recent appointments:

Colonel Samuel P. Heintzelman, Brevet Brigadier-General, San Antonio, Texas, commanding Central Division Texas; Lieutenant-Colonel Abner Doubleday, Brevet Brigadier-General, Hart Island, N. Y. H., Superintendent Regular Recruiting Service; Major Levi C. Boates, San Antonio, Texas, commanding Second battalion Seventeenth infantry; Major P. W. L. Plympton, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Galveston, Texas, commanding First battalion Seventeenth infantry; Major John S. Mason, on leave of absence, mustered out of the Volunteer service as Brigadier-General, to date from April 30, 1866.

CAPTAINS.—Edward C. Mason, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Galveston, Texas, commanding post; Walter B. Pease, New Haven, Conn., on recruiting service; Samuel Dana, Brevet Major, Washington, D. C., office of Postmaster-General; James F. Grimes, Brevet Major, Hart Island, N. Y. H., organizing detachment; Solon H. Lathrop, Brevet Major, Houston, Texas, commanding post; William T. Gentry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, New York City, Assistant Adjutant-General General Superintendent Recruiting Service; Henry A. Ellis, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Galveston, Texas, commanding detachment; Nathaniel Prime, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, on recruiting service; Edward P. Pearson, Jr., Brevet Major, Richmond, Texas, commanding post; Edward Collins, Galveston, Texas, commanding company; David I. Montgomery, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Fort Gratiot, Mich., on duty in Department of Ohio; P. E. Holcomb, Brevet Major, Clinton, Texas, commanding post; W. W. Swan, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Boston, Mass., on recruiting service; H. A. Swartwout, Brevet Major, Galveston, Texas, commanding company; John B. Parke, Lieutenant-Colonel, San Antonio, Texas, commanding company; Robert P. Wilson, Detroit, Mich., commanding company; Edward W. Whitmore, Columbus, Texas, commanding post; Louis H. Sanger, Millican, Texas, commanding post; G. W. Smith, Brenham, Texas, commanding post; L. H. Warren, Buffalo, N. Y., on recruiting service.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.—J. H. Bradford, Brevet Captain, Hempstead, Texas, commanding post; J. J. Emerson, Springfield, Mass., on recruiting service; George Lancaster, Syracuse, N. Y., on recruiting service; J. A. Hopkins, Galveston, Texas, commanding company; T. M. K. Smith, Galveston, Texas, Quartermaster First battalion; Charles Steelhammer, Fort Gratiot, Mich., post Adjutant; S. W. Black, Detroit, Mich., commanding company; O. M. Mitchell, San Antonio, Texas, Regimental Adjutant; William H. McLaughlin, San Antonio, Texas, Adjutant of Second battalion; Frederick W. Bailey, San Antonio, Texas, Regimental Quartermaster; C. P. Smith, Galveston, Texas, with company; Malcolm McArthur, Galveston, Texas, Adjutant First battalion; S. C. Plummer, Galveston, Texas, with company; Robert B. Wade, Galveston, Texas, Quartermaster First battalion; C. A. Dempsey, Houston, Texas, with company; Charles E. Morse, Galveston, Texas, Adjutant Third battalion and post Adjutant.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Second Lieutenant Thomas H. Handbury, to be First Lieutenant, May 1, 1866, vice Twining, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant James C. Post, to be First Lieutenant, May 1, 1866, vice King, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant James F. Gregory, to be First Lieutenant, May 1, 1866, vice Benyard, promoted.
 Major George Thom, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, July 10, 1866, vice Sitgreaves retired.
 Captain Junius B. Wheeler, to be Major, July 10, 1866, vice Thom, promoted.
 First Lieutenant Charles W. Howell, to be Captain, July 10, 1866, vice Wheeler, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Thomas B. Dewees, to be Captain, July 10, 1866, vice Skolaski, dishonorably dismissed.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant Theodore J. Wint, to be First Lieutenant, May 9, 1866, vice McCook, resigned.
 D. A. Irwin, late Captain of the 12th Pennsylvania cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, May 23, 1866, vice Powers, promoted.
 Sergeant William C. Hemphill, of Company D, 5th U. S. cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, May 23, 1866, vice Porter, promoted.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant James F. Wade, to be Captain, May 1, 1866, vice Taylor, who resigned his regimental commission only.
 Second Lieutenant William A. Rafferty, to be First Lieutenant, May 1, 1866, vice Wade, promoted.
 First Lieutenant Joseph H. Audenried, to be Captain, July 1, 1866, vice Paulding, resigned.
 Second Lieutenant Edwin Manck, to be First Lieutenant, July 1, 1866, vice Audenried, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant Junius W. MacMurray, to be First Lieutenant, May 1, 1866, vice Chase, transferred to the Corps of Engineers.
 Second Lieutenant John W. Dillenbach, to be First Lieutenant, May 1, 1866, vice Petrik, transferred to the Corps of Engineers.
 David D. Waeeler, late Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Driscoll, promoted.
 Edmund K. Russell, late Major of the 67th New York Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Reynolds, dismissed.
 L. A. Clamberlain, late First Lieutenant of the 5th U. S. Veteran Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Chase, promoted.
 Constantine Chase, late Lieutenant of the 3d Massachusetts artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Petrik, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Albert B. Twitchell, late Captain of the 7th Maine battery, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Kinney, promoted.
 Emilius De Meulen, late Captain of the 5th Rhode Island battery, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Bissell, promoted.
 P. W. Livermore, late First Lieutenant of the 14th Indiana light artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Heuer, whose appointment has been revoked.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Charles C. Aleshire, late Captain of the 13th Ohio battery, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice James, cashiered.
 Samuel K. Bingham, late Captain of the 1st artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Stanton, whose appointment has been revoked.
 H. W. Peck, late Captain of the 1st Wisconsin heavy artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Wilson, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant Martin Seelye, to be First Lieutenant, July 3, 1866, vice Stephenson, cashiered.
 Second Lieutenant Edward S. Smith, to be First Lieutenant, July 14, 1866, vice Merkle, resigned.
 James B. Hasleton, late Captain of the 1st New York light artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Reilly, promoted.
 Linus B. Corinus, Jr., late Lieutenant of the 4th Massachusetts Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Steiges, dismissed.
 George W. Sheldon, late Lieutenant of the 7th Vermont Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Mitchell, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant William Ennis, to be First Lieutenant, May 8, 1866, vice Mullenberg, cashiered.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

A. M. E. Gordon, late Lieutenant of the 4th New York artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Beck, promoted.
 Matthew C. Orier, late First Lieutenant of the 3d Pennsylvania artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Crabb, promoted.
 Frank Thorpe, late Lieutenant of the 7th Maine battery, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Catlin, retired.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Placidus Ord, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Mills, retired.
 Shadrack Hubbell, late Lieutenant of the 18th Ohio Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 12, 1866, vice Brangan, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Jonas R. King, of Minnesota, to be Second Lieutenant, May 26, 1866, vice Drury, promoted.
 Captain Martin Norton, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 24, 1866, vice Dolan, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Roswell M. Sawyer, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Stouch, promoted.
 Milton B. Culter, late Captain of the 5th U. S. Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 12, 1866, vice Hale, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Butler D. Price, late Captain of the 24th Massachusetts cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Lantz, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William J. Eckley, of Ohio, to be Second Lieutenant, May 22, 1866, vice Walsh, resigned.
 Ambrose G. Bierce, late Captain of the 9th Indiana Veteran Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 23, 1866, vice Porter, promoted.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William Badger, late Captain of the 9th U. S. Veteran Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 19, 1866, vice Baker, promoted.
 Russell H. Day, late of the 1st Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 30, 1866, vice Weilandt, promoted.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Richard P. Strong, to be First Lieutenant, May 1, 1866, vice Heslep, transferred to the Corps of Engineers.
 Quartermaster Sergeant Daniel Robinson, of the 24th battalion, 16th regiment of infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, May 23, 1866, vice Strong, promoted.
 Sergeant Matthew C. Sanbourne, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, May 25, 1866, vice Armstrong, promoted.
 William H. Nelson, late First Lieutenant of the 2nd Tennessee cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, May 18, 1866, vice Wessells, promoted.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Allen H. Jackson, late Colonel of the 134th New York Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Heslep, promoted.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Henry W. Johnson, late Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 23, 1866, vice Boyce, promoted.
 Captain Gilbert C. Smith, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 12, 1866, vice Broom, promoted.
 Captain Oscar A. Mack, of the 13th infantry, to be Major, June 19, 1866, vice Updegraff, deceased.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Thomas W. C. Moore, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Coe, promoted.
 Ebert Olcott, late Colonel of the 12th New York Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Johnston, promoted.

William V. Richards, late Captain of the 17th Michigan Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Hess, promoted.
 William Hawley, late Colonel of the 3d Wisconsin Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Clapp, promoted.

Major Thomas H. Bradley, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Ward, promoted.
 Septimus Carnecross, late Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Read, promoted.

William Hoffman, late Captain of the 6th New York artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Brudley, promoted.
 Charles B. Clark, late Captain of the 127th New York Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Sage, promoted.

Thomas E. Merritt, late Captain of the 7th U. S. Veteran Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Maxwell, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant George M. Fleming, to be First Lieutenant, May 2, 1866, vice Hazzard, resigned.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Luther H. Whittlesey, late Lieutenant-Colonel 11th Wisconsin Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Silva, promoted.
 D. J. Craigie, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Tripler, promoted.

Thomas Rafferty, late Lieutenant-Colonel, of the 71st New York Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Bubb, promoted.
 Augustus C. Paul, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice MacGowan, promoted.

Will A. Coulter, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Spencer, promoted.
 Ebenezer W. Stone, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 61st Massachusetts Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Crosby, promoted.

John C. Gilmore, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 194th New York Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Newlin, promoted.
 S. B. M. Young, late Colonel of the 4th Pennsylvania cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Andrews, promoted.

Leander W. Fogg, late Captain of the 7th New Hampshire Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Viven, promoted.
 John E. Sweet, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 15th Indiana Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Henderson, transferred to the First cavalry.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Henry C. Pratt, late Captain of the 6th New York heavy artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Graham, promoted.
 William A. Oimstead, late Colonel of the 59th New York Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Goodie, promoted.

James S. King, late Captain of the 79th New York Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Parsons, promoted.
 William Ammann, late First Lieutenant of the 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Cooley, promoted.

Julien W. Chickering, late Captain of the 88th Illinois Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Green, promoted.
 G. S. Luttrell Ward, late Captain of the 5th Pennsylvania cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice McCaskey, promoted.

Washington J. Sanborn, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice McGinnis, promoted.
 James F. Merrill, late First Lieutenant of the 7th Rhode Island Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Hooton, promoted.

Major Henry Gordon, late Captain of the 1st U. S. Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Thorne, promoted.
 William A. Wright, late Lieutenant of the 3d Iowa cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Canfield, promoted.

First Lieutenant Robert A. Torry, to be Captain, June 19, 1866, vice Mack, promoted to the 9th infantry.
 Second Lieutenant William J. Reedy, to be First Lieutenant, June 19, 1866, vice Torrey, promoted.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Joseph H. Vanderalice, to be Captain, March 22, 1866, vice Millar, killed by Indians.
 First Lieutenant Daniel Looley, to be Captain, May 31, 1866, vice Forney, dismissed.

First Lieutenant Frank W. Perry, to be Captain, July 9, 1866, vice Hager, resigned.
 Second Lieutenant Richard J. Ekridge, to be First Lieutenant, March 22, 1866, vice Vanderalice, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Oscar J. Converse, to be First Lieutenant, May 31, 1866, vice Looley, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant George W. Chilson, to be First Lieutenant, July 9, 1866, vice Perry, promoted.

Thilo Schultze, late First Lieutenant of the 15th Missouri Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 21, 1866, vice Loomis, declined.
 Samuel A. Porter, late Colonel of the 123d U. S. colored troops, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Du Bois, promoted.

William C. Manning, late Colonel of the 103d regiment U. S. colored troops, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice McConihe, promoted.
 George Macomber, late Captain of the 24th Massachusetts Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Gallagher, promoted.

Thomas K. Boggs, late Adjutant of the 23d Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Camp, promoted.
 Charles Bird, late Colonel of the 1st regiment U. S. Veteran Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Steele, promoted.

Captain E. B. Harlan, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Nickerson, promoted.
 Warren Granger, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 100th New York Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Pollock, promoted.

Walter J. McClmonds, late First Lieutenant of the 104th Ohio Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Carroll, promoted.
 Horace V. Knight, late Captain of the 20th Michigan Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Western, promoted.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Wilson T. Hays, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Corlies, promoted.
 Nelson W. Edwards, late Captain of the 15th Iowa Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Gilbreath, promoted.

John C. Scantling, late Major of the 155th Indiana Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Stewart, promoted.
 Helenus Doot, late Captain of the 7th New York Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Shirley, promoted.

Charles J. Johnson, late Captain of the 148th New York Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Conyngham, promoted.
 James W. Allen, late First Lieutenant of the 10th Illinois Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Savage, promoted.

Lafayette E. Campbell, late First Lieutenant of the 3d Iowa Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Coleman, promoted.
 Edward P. Wilber, late Captain of the 7th West Virginia cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Quinby, promoted.

Edward M. Adams, late Captain of the 20th Michigan Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice White, promoted.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

James M. Kennedy, late Major of the 9th New York cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Madden, promoted.
 Henry V. Hunter, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Ohio Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Hale, promoted.

Luther S. Ames, late Captain of the 64th Illinois Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Bard, promoted.
 L. M. O'Brien, late Captain of the 27th Michigan Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Paul, promoted.

Frederick Rosenkrantz, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice McKeever, promoted.
 Samuel Craig, late Captain of the 1st New Jersey cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Almy, promoted.

M. F. Gallagher, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 7th regiment U. S. Veteran Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Barber, promoted.
 Samuel B. Wheelock, late Captain of the 137th New York Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Lisle, promoted.

Edwin B. Atwood, late Captain of the 41st Ohio Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Ewing, promoted.
 William H. Hugo, late Major of the 70th New York Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Kyle, promoted.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

James P. Richardson, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 34th Massachusetts Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Cram, promoted.
 Samuel P. Voris, late Captain of the 36th Illinois Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice MacArthur, promoted.

J. W. Dickinson, late Captain of the 21st regiment U. S. colored troops, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Sutherland, promoted.
 French Woodall, late Colonel of the 155th Illinois Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Humphreys, promoted.

Cyrus S. Roberts, late Captain and Aid-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Krebs, promoted.
 George H. Thompson, late Major of the 3th U. S. Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Kukman, promoted.

Charles C. Cresson, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 73d Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Stevens, promoted.
 Henry O. Corbin, late Colonel of the 14th U. S. colored troops, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Van Horn, promoted.

George W. Smith, late Captain of the 5th Pennsylvania artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Willard, promoted.
 B. H. Herkness, late Major of the 6th Pennsylvania cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Eckles, promoted.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Frederick H. Brown, to be Captain, May 13, 1866, vice Smith, resigned.
 Second Lieutenant Sanford C. Kellogg, to be First Lieutenant, May 13, 1866, vice Brown, promoted.

Walter F. Halleck, late Second Lieutenant of the Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant, May 30, 1866, vice Sletor, declined.
 Captain Charles H. Warren, of the Veteran Reserve corps, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Brent, promoted.

O. P. Hendee, late First Lieutenant of the 8th Michigan Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Starring, promoted.
 A. S. Gilbreath, late Captain of the 124th Ohio Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Hyer, promoted.

Jacob Paulus, late Second Lieutenant of the 50th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Thompson, promoted.
 William L. Pouik, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 46th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Benson, promoted.

E. A. True, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 8th Maine Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Daniels, promoted.
 Edmund R. P. Shurley, late Captain Veteran Reserve corps, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Knox, promoted.

William F. Davies, late Captain of the 62d New York Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Templeton, promoted.
 Jefferson P. Hibbert, late Colonel of the 32d Ohio Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Skinner, promoted.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George W. Baird, late Colonel of the 32d U. S. colored troops, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Bennett, promoted.
 John G. Leefe, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Kennicot, promoted.

Ira McL. Barton, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st New Hampshire artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Hammer, promoted.
 H. M. Karples, late Colonel of the 52d New York Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Towle, promoted.

Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Fredberg, promoted.
 J. W. Shaw, late Major of the 8th Ohio cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Cooper, promoted.

Francis B. Jones, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 215th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Phelps, promoted.
 Wells Willard, late Captain of the 34th Massachusetts Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Walker, promoted.

Richard A. Kent, late Lieutenant of the 29th Illinois Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1866, vice Harold, promoted.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Captain John H. Belcher, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, June 18, 1866, vice Leet, appointed Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATIONS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

We give below a list of the regiments of the Regular Army and their stations, corrected according to the latest official information, the date of which is given immediately after the designation of the regiment:

Cavalry.
 First Regiment.—March 31.—Companies B, F, H, I and M. Presidio, San Francisco, California; L, Camp Union, California; G and K, en route to Arizona; A, C, D and E, Camp near Drum Barracks, California.

Second Regiment.—February 28.—Headquarters, Fort Riley, Kansas; station of companies given in the Journal of July 14th.

Third Regiment.—May 31.—Headquarters and twelve companies, Camp near Fort Smith, Arkansas; under orders to New Mexico.

Fourth Regiment.—May 31.—Headquarters and twelve companies, San Antonio, Texas.

Fifth Regiment.—June 30.—Headquarters, and companies G, K and C, Washington, D. C.; F, New Market, Western Virginia; A and I, Raleigh, N. C.; L and H, Columbia, S. C.; B, D, E and M, Memphis, Tenn.

Sixth Regiment.—May 31.—Headquarters and six companies, Austin, Texas; 1 company at Wetherford, Texas; 1 do. at Waco, Texas; 2 do. at Sherman, Texas; 1 do. at Hallettsville, Texas; 1 do. at Jacksboro', Texas.

Artillery.

First Regiment.—June 30.—Headquarters and companies D and M, Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor; C, Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor; B and E, Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor; H and G, Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor; L, Fort Porter, Buffalo, A and F, Fort Trumbull, Connecticut; K and I, light batteries, Brownsville, Texas. Battery K is now in the Department of Louisiana.

Second Regiment.—March 31.—Headquarters and companies F and H, Fort Point, Cal.; light batteries A and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; company D, Angel Island, Cal.; B, E and G, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; K, San Diego, Cal.; I, San Juan Island, Washington Territory, February 28; L, Cape Disappointment, Washington Territory; C, Fort Stevens, Oregon.

Third Regiment.—Headquarters and companies G and K, Fort Warren, Boston Harbor; A and F, Fort Independence, Boston Harbor; M and I, Fort Preble, Me.; L, Fort Sullivan, Me.; B, D and H, Fort Adams, R. I.; light battery E, Raleigh, N. C.; C, Department of Missouri, no station given.

Fourth Regiment.—June 30.—Headquarters and company I, Fort McHenry, Md.; K and L, Fort Delaware, Del.; M, Erie, Pa.; A, Fort Washington, Md.; E, Fort Foot, Md.; C, Fort Whipple, Va.; three companies at Washington, D. C.; G, Fort Wayne, Mich.; one company Department of Missouri, no station given.

Fifth Regiment.—June 30.—Headquarters and companies A, B, C and H, Fort Monroe, Va.; F, light battery, Richmond, Va.; G, light battery, Little Rock, Ark.; D, E, I, K, L and M, Department of Florida, no station given.

INFANTRY.

First Regiment.—May 31.—Headquarters and ten companies, New Orleans, La.

Second Regiment.—May 31.—Headquarters and eight companies, Louisville, Ky.; B, Jeffersonville, Ind.; D, Camp Nelson, Ky.

Third Regiment.—February 23.—Headquarters and ten companies, Department of Missouri, no stations given.

The following answer, given by a cotemporary to a correspondent inquiring how much money is required by a person who visits London, is an excellent illustration of the subject:

to parade, as required by law, shows how little is known on this subject:

"A citizen" is informed that absence from specified duty costs \$1 in each case. There are in the year thirteen of these parades or drills. Thirteen dollars will, therefore, exempt a "citizen" for twelve months.

If the writer of the above had taken the trouble to consult the law on this subject he would not have made such a blunder. Section 134 of the Militia Law provides that, in addition to the annual inspection, there shall be six drills or parades of the National Guard in each year. Would it not be better for persons to inform themselves as to the facts in the case before they attempt to inform their readers.

NATIONAL GUARD GAZETTE.—His Excellency Governor Fenton having returned to Albany, we are enabled to present our readers with the usual gazette of changes in the National Guard.

TWENTY-FOURTH BRIGADE.—An inspection, drill and parade of the forces comprising the Twenty-fourth brigade, Brigadier-General John A. Green, Jr., commanding, will take place on the 27th, 28th and 29th days of August. For this purpose it has been ordered that the Forty-eighth, Fifty-first, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-fifth and Eighty-eighth regiments of infantry, with the First battalion of cavalry, and Battery A of the artillery, assemble at the Armory in the city of Syracuse, on Monday, the 27th day of August next, at 8½ o'clock A. M. Commandants of regiments will see that their commands are provided with three days' rations. Camp equipage will be provided for the troops if it is possible to obtain it; if not, the troops will bivouac on the field. Notice will be given in orders hereafter as to the grounds on which the parade will be held.

SECOND BRIGADE.—The election for Brigadier-General of this brigade will take place next Monday evening at the armory of the Twelfth regiment. The prominent candidates for the position are Colonel Louis Burger, Fifth regiment National Guard, who is at present in command of the brigade, and Colonel Wm. O. Ward, Twelfth regiment. Colonel Burger, who has commanded the brigade for the last year, has proved himself a competent officer, and one well fitted for the position, and we should therefore be glad to see him elected to the permanent command of the brigade. The Colonel has been a member of the National Guard since 1854, when he joined the Fifth regiment as a non-commissioned staff officer; the same year he was appointed Engineer of the regiment, with the rank of Captain; and in 1856 he raised a company of Engineers, and was elected its Captain. In 1858 he was elected Major and in 1861 Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, being elected to the position of Colonel in October of the same year, on the resignation of Colonel Swartzwalder. Colonel Burger has therefore been in the Second brigade longer than any other in it, and is thoroughly suited for the position of Brigadier-General. As the Colonel is an active and energetic officer his election will be another step toward infusing new life into the list of National Guard General officers. The present flourishing condition of the Fifth regiment is the best testimony we can offer of his efficiency as a commanding officer. We wait, however, for the results of the election.

COMMISSIONS ISSUED.—The following commissions in the M. V. M. have been issued by Governor Bullock:

Co. A, First battalion infantry, Worcester.—Captain James A. Titus, July 6, 1866, vice Robert H. Chamberlain, promoted Major of battalion; Second Lieutenant Frank L. R. Coes, July 6, 1866, vice Titus, promoted.

Co. A, Ninth regiment infantry, Boston.—Captain Timothy Teaffe, July 9, 1866, vice John B. Farrell, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel; First Lieutenant John McGrath, July 9, 1866, vice Joseph Cogan, discharged; Second Lieutenant Henry F. Teaffe, July 9, 1866, vice Timothy Teaffe, promoted.

Co. B, Ninth regiment infantry, Boston.—Captain Eugene McCarthy, July 9, 1866, vice James McArdle, promoted Major; First Lieutenant Francis Rorke, July 9, 1866, vice McCarthy, promoted; Second Lieutenant John A. Daly, July 9, 1866, vice Rorke, promoted.

Co. H, Eighth regiment infantry, Salem.—First Lieutenant Henry A. Hall, July 10, 1866; Second Lieutenant George C. Gray, July 10, 1866.

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.—Co. E, Ninth regiment.—Captain John M. Tobin, of Boston, July 16, 1866.

Co. H, Tenth regiment.—Captain George H. Foster, of Roxbury July 19, 1866.

BRIGADE ELECTIONS.—Elections for Brigadier-Generals of the First and Second brigades have been ordered by General Butler on the 26th July inst. The election for the First brigade to take place at the Armory of the First light battery, in Boston, and for the Second brigade at the Armory of Company I, Sixth regiment of infantry, in Lawrence.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY (TIGERS) paraded on Monday afternoon, 23d inst., in the new State regulation uniform, and numbered about 230 guns. The regiment originally intended to have given a reception and escort to the Thirtieth Volunteer infantry (the last regiment from this State in the United States service) upon their return home. As that regiment was mustered out, paid off and discharged in New York, the men leaving for home singly and in squads from that place, this intention had to be abandoned. The main purpose of the present parade was to formally turn over the flag of the Thirtieth regiment to the custody of the State authorities. The ceremony took place at Faneuil Hall, and was witnessed by a moderate sized assembly of ladies and gentlemen, the rainy weather causing a great many of the friends of the Thirtieth to remain away. Speeches were made by Major Lincoln and Adjutant-General Schouler, in behalf of the Governor, Major-General Butler, and other officers. A collation was provided by the city. We noticed that about one-half of the band wore overcoats; also, that one field officer and one line officer wore black pants, while the rest of the officers wore blue pants. One line officer did not wear a sash. The drummers were dressed in three different styles of uniforms. The men generally carried themselves well, but need more practice in the manual of arms. The left flank company appeared the best drilled command in the regiment. While the parade cannot be called a success, it is evident that with proper training the Seventh can be made a model regiment.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—The Tenth, having been fully uniformed and equipped, will make their first public parade on the first of August next.

NEW JERSEY RIFLE CORPS.—Brevet Major-General Runyon, commanding the New Jersey Rifle corps, on the 11th inst. issued the following order:

The order issued by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for an encampment at Long Branch on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th days of the present month, is hereby promulgated.

The First regiment (Colonel Peckwell), the Second regiment (Colonel Plume), and the Newark City battery (Captain Waters), now attached to this corps, will be transported by steamer from the city of Newark; the Third regiment (Major De Hart), by steamer from South Amboy; the First battalion (Major Buchanan), by steamer from

Elizabethport, and the Second battalion (Major McKeon), will proceed by the usual means of transportation to New York and thence by steamer.

Quartermaster-General Perrine will, on application by the commandants of regiments or battalions, forward the requisite order for transportation.

The Quartermaster-General will furnish subsistence for men and for officers when required—food, fuel and camp and garrison equipment.

Captain Yard's company, Third regiment, will be detailed to proceed to the place of encampment, to arrive on Friday, 20th inst., at noon, and will act as camp guard until duly relieved.

All requisitions for knapsacks and other equipments should be made without delay.

The Third battalion (Major De Hart), was, on the 10th inst., by the Brigade Board of this corps, constituted a regiment, to be known and designated as the Third regiment.

Dr. John J. Craven having been appointed Brigade Surgeon, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

In accordance with the above order, the various regiments mentioned therein assembled at Long Branch on the 24th instant, and pitched their camp on ground near Pleasure Bay, a little to the north of the Metropolitan Hotel. A review took place on Thursday by his Excellency Governor Ward and Major-General Meade, each being accompanied by his respective staff. The military staff of Gov. Ward is composed of the following persons: Brigadier-General B. F. Stockton, Adjutant-General; Brigadier-General L. Perrine, Quartermaster-General; Brigadier-General G. W. Oakley, Surgeon-General; Lieutenant-Colonel S. M. Dickinson, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. E. Potter, B. W. Hoxey, and Wm. E. Sturges, Aides-de-Camp. Special Detail for Staff Duty—Brigadier-General T. H. Hatfield, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Woodruff, Major A. J. Smith, Major B. Acton, and Brigadier-General N. N. Halstead. At a meeting of the officers of the Third regiment, held at Trenton on last Saturday, Major Uriah De Hart was elected Colonel.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending July 21, 1866:

FIRST DIVISION.

William H. Morris, engineer, June 1st, vice H. W. Benham, promoted.

Henry S. Fearing, paymaster, June 1st, vice C. W. Darling, promoted.

Charles H. Tomes, aide-de-camp, June 1st, vice H. S. Fearing, promoted.

FIRST BRIGADE OF CAVALRY.

William Traphagen, judge-advocate, May 15th, original vacancy.

Lawrence A. Postley, engineer, May 15th, original vacancy.

Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., paymaster, May 15th, original vacancy.

TWENTY-SECOND BRIGADE.

William M. Hathaway, inspector, June 8th, vice E. J. Roos, promoted.

TWENTY-FOURTH BRIGADE.

Samuel W. Sherlock, aide-de-camp, July 4th, vice Milton H. Northrup, resigned.

Alonso T. Yates, quartermaster, July 6th, vice Kirkpatrick, resigned.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William H. Waring, first lieutenant, May 14th, vice H. Millett, resigned.

John D. Gould, captain, May 17th, vice O. Child, resigned.

Andrew B. Dobbs, first lieutenant, May 17th, vice J. D. Gould, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

William H. Kennedy, first lieutenant, June 8th, vice Keen, promoted.

John Kuhn, second lieutenant, June 8th, vice Kennedy, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Garrett S. Kouwenhoven, captain, June 25th, vice D. S. Jones, resigned.

William K. Voorhees, first lieutenant, June 25th, vice Kouwenhoven, promoted.

David C. Bennett, second lieutenant, June 25th, vice Vanderveer, resigned.

James Johnston, captain, June 14th, vice E. White, removed from the district.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Henry T. Van Denberg, second lieutenant, May 21, original vacancy.

J. O. Ward, first lieutenant, June 14th, vice Yelverton, resigned.

George H. Stewart, first lieutenant, Nov. 29th, vice Mathieson, resigned.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Joel W. Mason, colonel, April 15th, vice J. W. Mason, resigned.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Don Alonso Pollard, captain, April 5th, vice J. W. Murray, resigned.

Eugene B. Smith, first lieutenant, April 5th, vice D. A. Pollard, promoted.

Joseph Dore, second lieutenant, April 5th, vice E. B. Smith, promoted.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Martin Baylis, captain, May 8th, vice W. S. Carr, promoted.

Joseph P. Davenport, second lieutenant, May 10th, vice Durfee, promoted.

George L. Fox, first lieutenant, June 5th, vice M. Baylis, promoted.

Thomas F. Gilroy, second lieutenant, June 5th, vice G. L. Fox, promoted.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John A. Norman, second lieutenant, June 5th, vice B. F. Martin, resigned.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lionel U. Lennox, major, June 25th, vice J. B. Harris, promoted.

A. A. Farr, chaplain, June 12th, original vacancy.

J. S. Dickerman, engineer, June 12th, original vacancy.

Edward K. Rogers, quartermaster, June 12th, original vacancy.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Henry W. Copcutt, captain, May 24th, vice C. D. Blair, dismissed.

John H. Whitenack, first lieutenant, May 24th, vice Copcutt, promoted.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William D. Dickey, lieutenant-colonel, June 30th, vice James Low, deceased.

Daniel Torbush, major, June 30th, vice Hathaway, promoted.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George McMillan, first lieutenant, June 20th, vice Shankland, resigned.

Benjamin F. Burris, second lieutenant, June 20th, vice McMillan, promoted.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Thomas Healy, first lieutenant, June 21st, vice John Goudy, resigned.

Martin Delaney, second lieutenant, June 21st, vice H. Loghran, resigned.

Patrick J. Flynn, second lieutenant, June 21st, vice H. O'Hare, resigned.

James Byrne, first lieutenant, June 19th, vice P. H. Grady, resigned.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Eliza G. Osterhout, lieutenant-colonel, June 22d, vice Edgerton, resigned.

William B. Dowie, major, June 22d, vice Osterhout, promoted.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William Randles, major, May 14th, vice Sherwood, resigned.

John C. McCarter, adjutant, June 20th, new appointment.

OWING to a press of matter we defer until next week the publication of a portion of the changes in the National Guard.—Ed

BREVETS FOR NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

List of brevet appointments and commissions remaining with the Governor and Adjutant-General of the State of New York awaiting information of the post-office address of officers:

Colonel Nelson Cross, Brigadier-General, 67th infantry, commission.

Colonel John S. Hammi, Brigadier-General, 68th infantry, commission.

Colonel Felix Salm Salm, Brigadier-General, 68th infantry, commission.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Arnold, Colonel, 136th infantry, commission.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. F. Burke, Colonel, 88th infantry, commission.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Coey, Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel, 147th infantry, commission.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Crenney, Colonel, 95th infantry, commission.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. V. Fox, Colonel, Engineers, commission.

Major Peter French, Colonel, 46th infantry, commission.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Fitzsimmons, Colonel, 21st cavalry, commission.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. McLennan, Colonel, 22d cavalry, commission.

Major T. W. Osborne, Colonel, 4th artillery, commission.

Major Allen R. Rutherford, Colonel, 33d infantry, commission.

Major John A. Reynolds, Colonel, 1st artillery, commission.

Lieutenant-Colonel John G. Townsend, Colonel, 189th infantry, commission.

Major C. C. Abell, Lieutenant-Colonel, 10th artillery, commission.

Major Benjamin Bennett, Lieutenant-Colonel, 22d cavalry, commission.

Captain James E. Coulter, Lieutenant-Colonel, 79th infantry, commission.

Captain Walter F. Chester, Lieutenant-Colonel, 94th infantry, commission.

Major James W. Cronkite, Lieutenant-Colonel, 121st infantry, commission.

Major Nere Elfving, Lieutenant-Colonel, 49th infantry, commission.

Major Joseph O'Keefe, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2d cavalry, commission.

Captain Solomon W. Russell, Jr., Lieutenant-Colonel, 49th infantry, commission.

Major Howard M. Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st dragoons, commission.

Major W. F. Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel, 100th infantry, commission.

Captain Frederick A. Sawyer, Lieutenant-Colonel, 47th infantry, commission.

Captain Albert M. Tyler, Lieutenant-Colonel, 121st infantry, commission.

Captain William S. Truax, Lieutenant-Colonel, 122d infantry, commission.

Captain George F. Anthony, Major, 17th battery, appointment.

Captain James H. Burgess, Major, ordnance officer, appointment.

Captain George Breck, Major, 1st artillery, commission.

Captain D. F. Barnard, Major, 139th infantry, appointment.

Captain George French, Major, 94th infantry, appointment.

Captain John B. Geddis, Major, 126th infantry, appointment.

Captain W. A. Harn, Major, 3d battery, commission.

Captain Augustus W. Keene, Major, 40th infantry, appointment.

Captain T. E. Knapp, Major, 108th infantry, appointment.

Captain Charles E. Mink, Major, 1st artillery, commission.

Captain P. E. Parsons, Lieutenant, 108th infantry, appointment.

Captain Wilson Purdy, Major, 4th Provisional cavalry, appointment.

Captain H. G. Russell, Major, 10th infantry, appointment.

Captain Joseph A. Schoningher, Major, 68th infantry, appointment.

Captain George Sperry, Major, 22d cavalry, appointment.

Captain John Spredbury, Major, 22d cavalry, appointment.

First Lieutenant George W. Breen, Captain, 40th infantry, appointment.

First Lieutenant William McGhee, Captain, 4th Provisional cavalry, appointment.

First Lieutenant G. L. Brinkerhoff, Captain, 10th cavalry, commission.

First Lieutenant H. H. Bosworth, Major, 142d infantry, commission.

First Lieutenant C. H. Burghardt, Captain, 4th artillery, commission.

First Lieutenant George A. O. Barnett, Captain, 17th infantry, commission.

First Lieutenant Cuyler Edmonston, Captain, 4th artillery, appointment and commission.

First Lieutenant John H. Fairbank, Captain, 107th infantry, commission.

First Lieutenant French W. Fisher, Captain, 49th infantry, commission.

First Lieutenant Morris E. Foote, Captain, 12th infantry, commission.

First Lieutenant Adrian Foote, Captain, 114th infantry, commission.

First Lieutenant Thomas J. Hassett, Captain, 121st infantry, commission.

First Lieutenant John H. B. Jenkins, Captain, 40th infantry, commission.

First Lieutenant George E. Ketchum, Captain, 1st artillery, commission.

First Lieutenant Frank E. Lowe, Captain, 121st infantry, commission.

First Lieutenant Alexander H. McLeod, Captain, 140th infantry, commission.

First Lieutenant Alexander S. McLain, Captain, 3d battery, commission.

First Lieutenant R. D. Morehouse, Captain, 147th infantry, commission.

First Lieutenant J. H. Poole, Captain, 140th infantry, commission.

First Lieutenant D. C. Payne, Captain, 152d infantry, commission.

First Lieutenant Charles H. Roy, Captain, 45th infantry, commission.

First Lieutenant C. S. Roberts, Captain, 150th infantry, commission.

First Lieutenant Hiram E. Sickles, Captain, 17th battery, appointment and commission.

First Lieutenant E. S. Smith, Captain, 13th battery, appointment and commission.

First Lieutenant T. Augustus Schermerhorn, Captain, 185th infantry, commission.

First Lieutenant Benjamin Seaward, Captain, 48th infantry, commission.

First Lieutenant Joshua Tarkington, Captain, 5th cavalry, commission.

First Lieutenant H. G. Taylor, Captain, 146th infantry, commission.

First Lieutenant Abram G. Verplanck, Captain, 14th artillery, commission.

First Lieutenant O. R. Van Eiten, Captain, 1st battery, commission.

First Lieutenant William B. Wright, Captain, 104th infantry, commission.

First Lieutenant Robert P. Warren, Captain, 146th infantry, commission.

First Lieutenant James W. Young, Captain, 8th artillery, commission.

Second Lieutenant John Boker, First Lieutenant, 15th artillery, commission.

Second Lieutenant David B. Cooper, First Lieutenant, 1st artillery, appointment and commission.

Second Lieutenant C. H. Campbell, First Lieutenant, 1st artillery, commission.

Second Lieutenant Eugene Douglass, First Lieutenant, 47th infantry, commission.

Second Lieutenant Edwin G. Fay, First Lieutenant, ———, commission.

Second Lieutenant John H. B. Jenkins, First Lieutenant, 40th infantry, commission.

Second Lieutenant D. M. Rudy, First Lieutenant, 146th infantry, appointment.

THE NEEDLE GUN.

[London Telegraph.]

It is not pretended by practical men that the Prussian needle-gun is an efficient arm. Ten years have elapsed since it was brought to such perfection as it has now attained; but its murderous efficiency is due to the admirable way in which the Prussian soldiers have been trained more than to the merits of the weapon itself. With that ceaseless ingenuity and that disposition to learn which distinguish the Americans in a far higher degree than ourselves, the lessons of the fight at Duppel were weighed, discussed and tested at Springfield, Pittsburgh and Boston, while they were heedlessly neglected and overlooked at Woolwich, Birmingham and Hythe. From the very commencement of the American war breech-loading muskets were employed in the Federal army, constructed after patterns selected from the inventions of the whole world. The Confederates, armed only with such weapons as they could import from Europe, stuck to the Enfield rifle with entire complacency, until, just before the close of the war, one particular breech loader convinced many of their acutest generals, and especially Lee and Longstreet, that a new and mighty agent had appeared, and that a revolution hardly less momentous than the introduction of gunpowder was at hand. All competent observers, indeed, were satisfied that the Spencer rifle was irresistible.

If, in addition to investigating with unwearied assiduity every detail of the Prussian weapon, we would condescend to utilize Transatlantic experience, we should soon find evidence that the United States War Department is justified in thinking that the American repeating rifle is destined to play an overshadowing part in all battles of the future. At the present moment, no fewer than four American breech-loaders—the Berdan, the Cochrane, the Mont Storm and the Spencer—are competing for the favor of the British public. The valuable experience of war established beyond peradventure, we will not say the superiority, but the efficiency of the last-named weapon. We find that the first order ever issued from Washington for the Spencer rifle was for 7,500 stand in June, 1862. A second order for 10,000 more was given in July, 1863; a third for 34,500 in December, 1863; an order for as many as could be turned out before September, 1865, was issued in May, 1864; and even after the close of the war, the time for furnishing the requisite supply was extended to December 31, 1865. We are informed that 200,000 of these rifles were thus delivered to the Washington War Office. In the face of such facts, which can hardly be unknown to our Ordnance and Small Arms Select Committees, we are curious to learn why they have preferred to commit themselves entirely to the Snider system of breech-loading, which was many years ago rejected by the Ordnance Department of the United States. We submit that the rough-and-ready testimony of war is a thousand times more valuable than the most elaborate experiments of peace. It is earnestly to be desired, that in our ignorant amazement at the battles of Bohemia, we should not despise the teachings to be gained from the battles of Virginia.

A CORRESPONDENT accompanying the Prussian army thus describes its method of going into bivouac:

The army carries no tents; sometimes at night the soldiers are billeted in villages, but more often sleep in the open air. There, as soon as a regiment arrives at the place where it is to pass the night, the rifles are piled four together, resting against each other, and the knapsacks are taken off and laid on the ground beside them. The men quickly light their fires and begin cooking their rations; a couple of stones or a few bricks form their field stoves, and their whole cooking apparatus consists of one tin can which they carry with them. This serves for both boiling the water for coffee and for making their meat into a thick soup which they seem to prefer to roasted food. As soon as it gets dark each man lies down to sleep, wrapped in his cloak with his knapsack for a pillow, and the muffled figures lie as regularly in the bivouac as they stand in the ranks on parade. The officers lie separate, in groups of two or three, and in rear of the battalion the horses are picketed, and camp at their bits uneasily all night long, and seldom seem to lie down. When a village is occupied, a rush is made to secure mattresses, but these are only used by the luxurious. The men, as a rule, appear to prefer straw, and if they can get plenty of it are quite content to sleep in the open air. General and staff officers usually contrive to get into houses, and then there is a heavy drain on the sleeping accommodation of the establishment. One has a pillow, another a mattress, a third a couple of blankets, and beds are made on the floor on the most advanced shake-down principles, but all sleep soundly, for the day's work is long and tiring, and the march generally begins at early morning. The proprietors of most of the large houses have not only left them, but have taken most of their furniture with them, so

that the temporary occupants are entirely dependent on what little has been left behind, and have to make it up by borrowing from the nearest cottages."

The special correspondent of the London *Morning Star*, now with the Prussian army located on the Bohemian and Silesian frontiers, writes thus from Neisse:

"While the long lines of blue-coated, white-tousered soldiery are being exercised within the square, outside of it picket-firing (in dumb show) is being practised, and one of the manoeuvres is, for so many soldiers to advance behind a line of trees, and themselves being concealed, to rest the barrel of their rifle on the thumb of the left hand, and fire. The needle-gun, from its comparatively small weight, is admirably adapted for this, as for many other exercises; indeed, it is used as a gymnastic implement in a number of exercises, in which not even our military carbines could be employed. The wood of the stock seems to me to be of maple, which abounds here, or of some similar light wood. Beside the ordinary drill of infantry, the soldiers practise these gymnastic exercises on parade; and it is nothing unusual to see a company of foot chasing each other, their caps in their hands, in a perpetual circle. Although the Prussian soldiers show but indifferently in marking, their precision in manual exercise is very striking.

"To be sure, the ease with which the needle-guns are loaded removes several of the trying 'one, two, three,' to which English soldiers are subject; but in the ordinary carrying and shouldering and grounding their arms, they seem to be admirably trained. They are, as I have said, muscular, strong-boned men, and approach more to the Russians than to the French type of soldier. They seem to pay the greatest deference to their officers, who themselves are profusely courteous to each other. The amount of bowing which a military man has to undergo here in a single day is something dreadful to contemplate; and, indeed, if you are not a military man, you are expected to bow on entering a room in which officers, of however petty a grade, are seated. When two officers are introduced to each other they jump and bow across the table till their heads are in danger of collision. If an officer enters a room in which privates are sitting, the latter jump to their feet and remain standing until motioned to sit down. When he leaves they also jump up. When two officers of different grades meet in the street they not only salute each other, but keep their hand to the cap all the time they are speaking.

"In one instance only have I seen anything like insubordination, and that was in the case of two privates who came into a room in which an officer was sitting. They had drunk a little too much beer, and were very noisy. One of them began to abuse the Austrians for having dragged him away from his dear 'frau,' and swore by 'Feuer und Donner' that he would be revenged. They drank more beer, then became more noisy, and paid no attention to the officer, who for a while watched them from behind his newspaper. One of them began to sing a song about leaving his wife and little children behind them, and then, having dropped his money on the floor, adroitly altered the words to bewail the loss of his silbergroschen. At this point the officer came over and tapped the man on the shoulder, who at once rose like a whipped child. He was advised to hold his peace, to pick up his money from the floor, and to leave quietly. He promised to obey, but in two minutes afterward he was noisier than ever, flinging his pennings about, and swearing that the Emperor of Austria and everybody else was *ein verdammter Eselkopf*. With an expression of infinite disgust on his face, the officer rose and left, while the two men proceeded to join in the chorus about 'Meine Frau and Kindlein.'"

[From the London Times.]

Wherever Prussia has appeared, whether in Hanover, in Saxony, in Hesse Cassel or in Nassau, the same unvarying result has been achieved; the enemies of Prussia have gone down before her like the unfortunate knights who encountered the golden lance of Alstolfo, and if Austria has offered a stouter resistance it has only been to incur more signal reverses and more irretrievable ruin. The Prussian needle-gun is the great revolutionary power of the present day. That simple contrivance, by which one man is multiplied by three, bids fair to readjust the present and permanently affect the future destiny of Europe. Nothing is told more remarkable in history than the fact that Prussia has been allowed for so many years to have in Europe at least a monopoly of the breech-loading rifle. The ease with which this weapon quelled the insurrectionary movement in Baden sixteen years ago was noticed at the time, yet, strange to say, nobody thought the lesson worth remembering. The very Austrians who stood by two years ago and saw the needle-gun doing the same fearful execution upon the Danes as it has just done upon themselves, went home having learned nothing by their experi-

ence. Italy, desirous above all things of an efficient army, and meditating from the very first moment of her united existence a campaign against Austria for the recovery of Venetia, neglected this simple means of giving herself a superiority over her antagonist. We, possessing an army small in numbers but very choice in quality, and therefore requiring more, perhaps, than any one else the appliances needed to multiply the number of our soldiers, have been equally remiss, and have not found in our vast military expenditure a few hundred thousand pounds to make the troops we raise really effective; and France, which aspires to the first military power of the continent, finds herself in this moment of trial just as unprovided as the rest of Europe.

The advantage which Prussia has thus fairly and honorably attained by better judgment and more careful experiment is, of course, only temporary, but while it lasts it is complete, conclusive, and irresistible. If things had been allowed to go on a little longer, there would have been no room for mediation, no ground to arbitrate upon, and the Emperor of the French, instead of playing his favorite part as the ultimate Court of appeal, would have been obliged to submit to whatever Prussia should ordain, until he had obtained time for placing in the hands of his army some weapon which might put it on an equality with the conquerors of Northern Germany and Bohemia.

The attention of the Army and Navy officers and our readers generally, is called to Dr. Hulse's "Protector from Cholera," cholera morbus, and all bowel complaints. We have seen these *pads*, and feel confident, from the properties which they contain, that if used generally in the Army and Navy, they will prevent much of the sickness that prevails during the Summer months. For full particulars see Dr. Hulse's advertisement in the JOURNAL.

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NO. VII.—FOR AUGUST 1ST.

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June 23, 1866.

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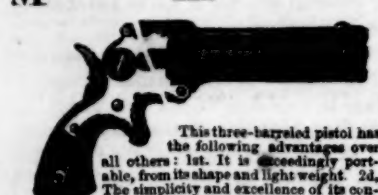
From G. F. J. COLBURN, Doctor of Dental Surgery, Newark, N. J.

"The Popular Dentifrice known as Van Buskirk's 'Sozodont,' besides being a very pleasant addition to the toilet, contains ingredients that, if used according to the directions, will prove of the greatest utility to the health of the mouth and teeth."

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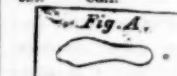
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- 4th. " Heel.
- 5th. " Ankle.
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